PATONS

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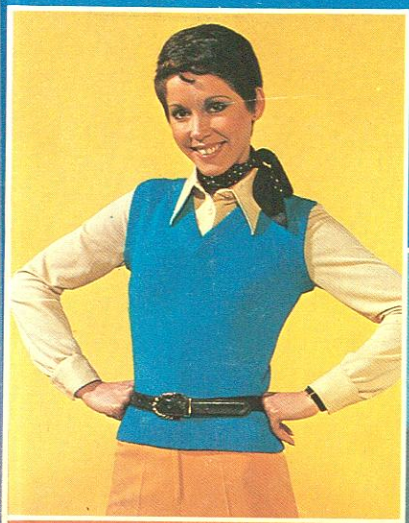
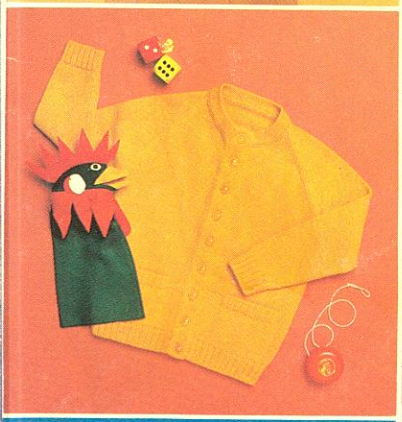
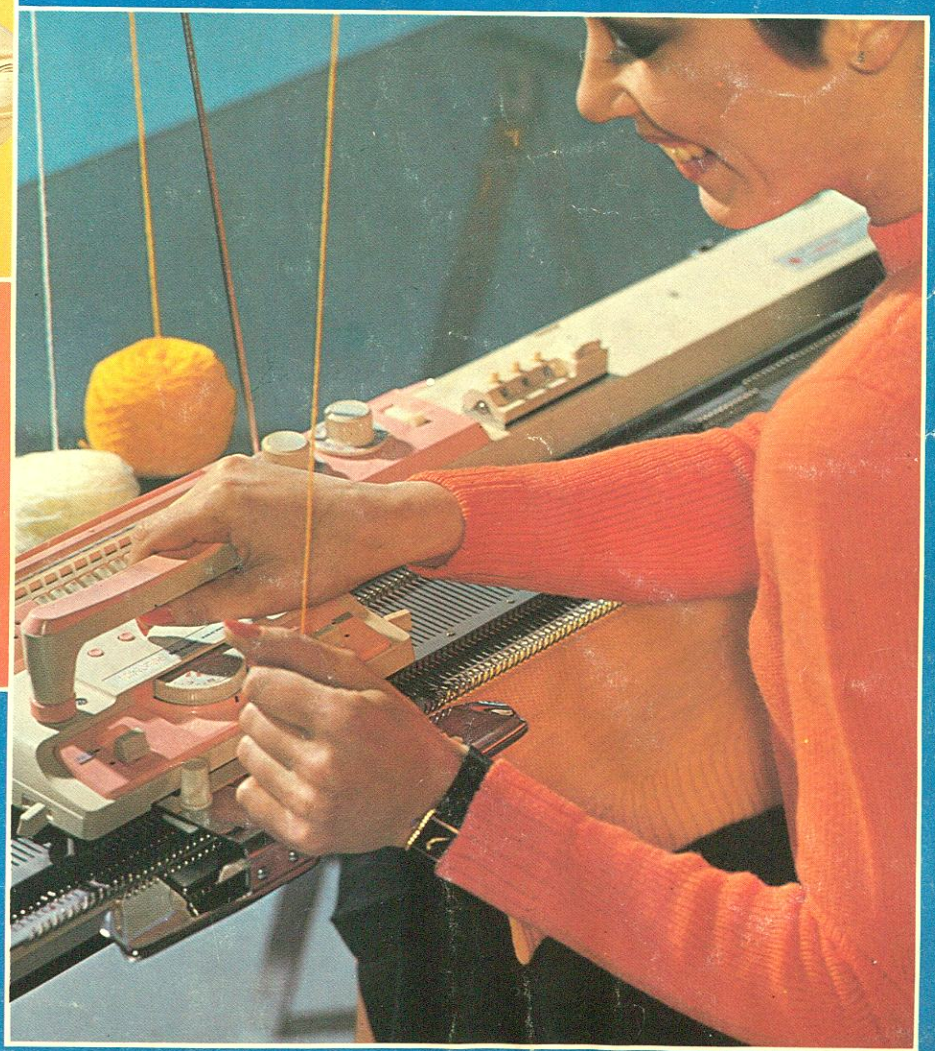
introducing Machine Knitting







first steps
basic stitches
easy designs
finishing touches

PATONS

introducing Machine Knitting

This book is a simple guide for beginners, explaining the general principles of working single bed home-knitting machines.

Easy step-by-step instructions are followed with a collection of basic stitches and garments for the family and lots of essential information and helpful hints.

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WORKING NOTES

CAUTION. The instructions in this publication have been fully tested for the yarns specified. Patons accept no responsibility if any other yarn is used, or if tension recommendations are not followed.

Buy the full amount of yarn at one time to avoid variations in dyelots.

ABBREVIATIONS

General

K=knit; sl=slip; st=stitch; tog=together; beg=beginning; inc=simple edge increase unless otherwise stated; dec=simple edge decrease unless otherwise stated; alt=alternate; rep=repeat; patt=pattern; in=inches; cm=centimetres; *=symbol of repetition; ( )=instructions to be repeated; 0=no stitches or rows to be worked.

Machine Knitting

WP=working or B position; NWP=non working or A position; UWP=upper working or C position; HP=holding or D position; RC=row counter.

Note: Extra abbreviations relating to specific designs are given in the individual instructions concerned.

SIZES

Many designs are given in several sizes and in the instructions figures in brackets thus [ ] refer to the larger sizes.

Where only one set of figures or measurements is given, this refers to all sizes.

WORKING FROM CHARTS

On a chart, each square represents one stitch and one row, i.e. squares counted across the chart correspond to stitches and squares counted up correspond to rows. Charts are used in Machine Knitting for transfer stitch patterns, colour designs and for Swiss Darning (Embroidered Knitting Stitch).

MAKING UP AND PRESSING

The amount of pressing required will depend on the type of yarn used; follow the specific instructions on the ball band. General hints are given on page 27.

PREPARATION OF YARN

Yarn for machine knitting can be bought on the cone which is ready to slip into position on the machine for working. If buying yarn in ball or skein this must be wound on the yarn winder before starting to knit as described in your manual; this only takes a few minutes but care should be taken to rewind evenly as this will result in smooth running of the machine, thus giving an even tension.

Smooth 4 ply and 3 ply yarns give good fabrics as they run easily and evenly on the machine and the majority of machine knitting uses these yarns.

Waxing

Yarns of the Shetland type, or fluffy yarns, may be waxed before knitting and advice on this is usually given when the beginner first receives instruction on how to use the machine. Waxing will smooth the tiny hairs on the surface of the yarn and knitting will be easier. If yarn is waxed, it is advisable to rewind the ball before knitting as waxed yarn tends to wind tighter than unwaxed yarn.

A simple method is to hold a candle in one hand and let the yarn pass over the wax during the winding: beeswax and paraffin wax can also be used.

All traces of the wax are removed when the pieces are steamed and pressed or the garment is first washed.

SETTING UP THE MACHINE

(1) Ensure that the machine is assembled according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(2) Check that the yarn is rewound evenly and that the machine is threaded up correctly.

(3) Make sure that the machine is clean. Any loose fluff from previous work will be knitted in and spoil the appearance of the knitting. This is particularly important when using light colours.

(4) Have transfer tools and pattern within easy reach and have a small ball of waste yarn ready for use. Waste yarn should be the same ply as the main yarn.

(5) Always join a new ball of yarn at the beginning of the row. Fasten off the ends when work is completed and use them for making up. Never knit a knot into the fabric – this will spoil the finished appearance of the work and may damage the needles.

(6) If work is left on the machine for any reason – e.g. overnight, knit a few rows in waste yarn then unravel these before continuing main work. This extra care will tighten up the row of stitches which were left overnight and will prevent the unsightly appearance of a row of stretched loops.

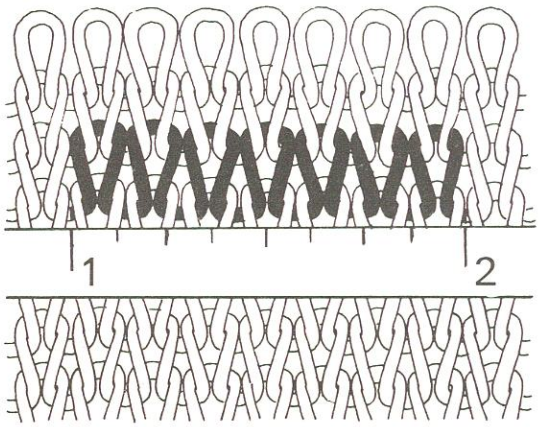
(7) If needles at one side of the work are held in HP while the first part of knitting is completed – e.g. when working a 'V' neck, place a strip of transparent sticky tape on the knitting directly under the needles in HP. This will prevent any fluffing which may occur when the brushes of the carriage pass constantly over the same rows. This is particularly important if the purl side is used as the right side.

(8) It is sometimes necessary to use weights when knitting a patterned fabric and stitches may be stretched and damaged if weights are placed directly on the knitting.

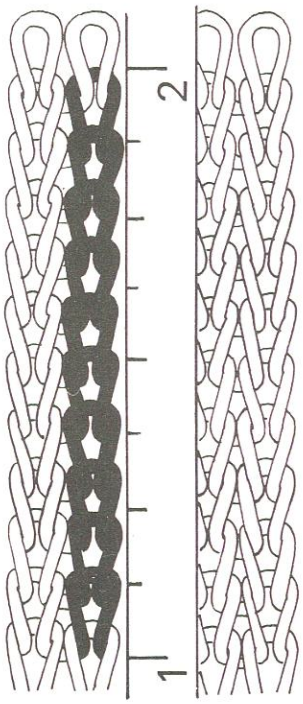
Thread 2 or more double pointed hand knitting needles across the work then hang the weights at intervals along the needles, moving the needles and weights up the work as knitting progresses.

TENSION

Tension is the number of stitches and rows to the inch on which a knitting design has been calculated. A knitter must work to the tension given in the instructions to achieve the correct finished result.



STITCH TENSION



ROW TENSION

Always check the tension first by working a tension square before starting a garment and as the gauge of the needles is fixed, leave the square overnight to allow the fabric to relax to its normal tension, then measure it carefully. Remember that half a stitch or row difference can alter the finished measurement of the garment by as much as 2 or 3 inches. It is a good idea to practice tension until you get to know your machine. Do this by working a strip of knitting using different tension settings, separating each setting with 2 rows of waste yarn. When the strip has relaxed overnight, measure the knitting carefully to compare the tensions and find the correct one for the design to be worked.

If difficulty is experienced in achieving the correct tension, the following tips may help.

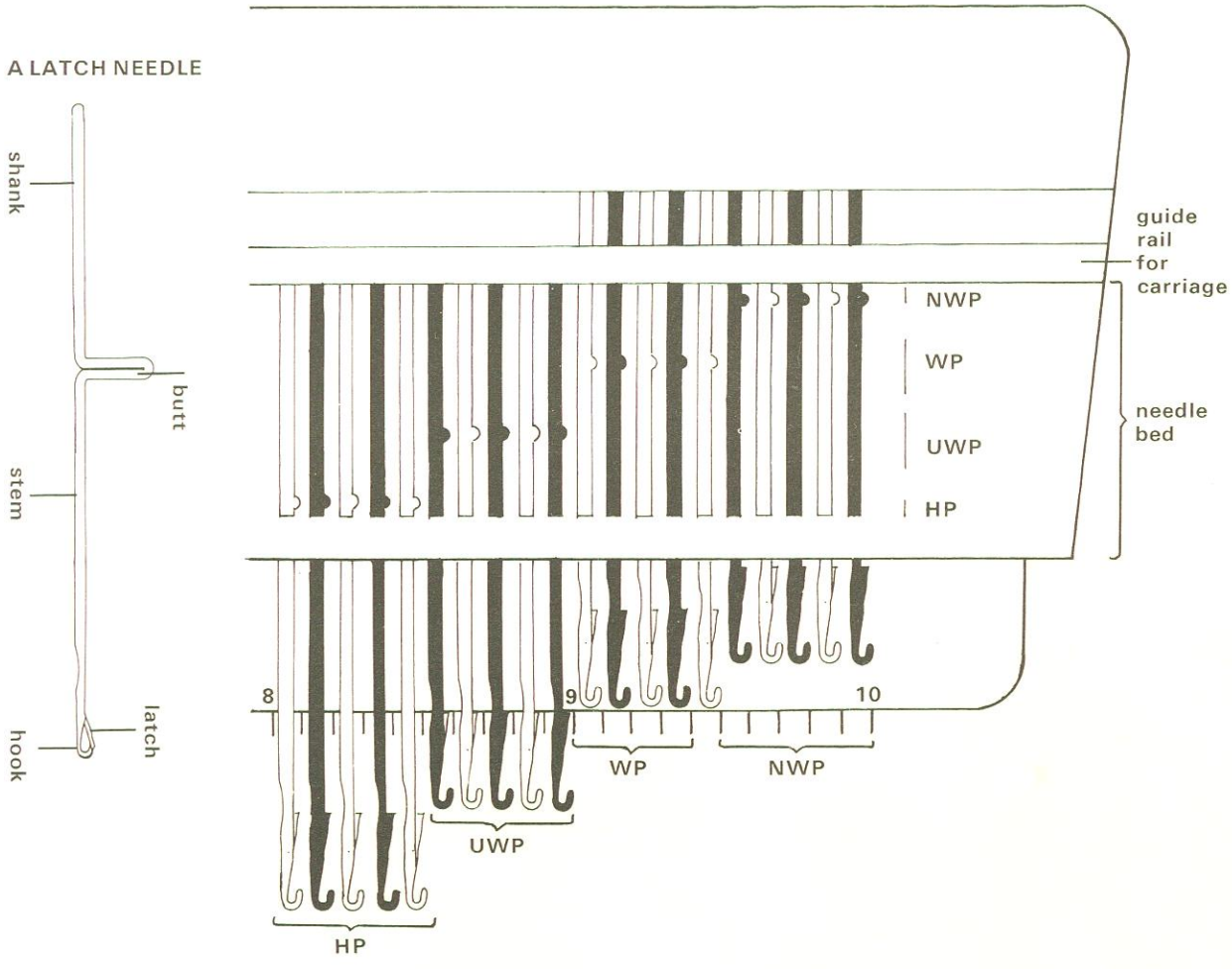
(1) Remember that the tension can be altered on the carriage and on the yarn feed. A slight adjustment to the yarn feed tension may be all that is necessary.

(2) Balls of yarn that have been wound on a ball or cone winder, especially if the yarn has been waxed, may be wound too tightly. Re-winding them looser could help achieve the correct tension.

(3) Finally, it is worthwhile measuring the first part of the garment after it has been knitted and before working the rest of the garment. Check the measurements carefully, having left the fabric to relax, as the tension may have become tighter or looser over a large area. This may seem too much trouble to take, but it will be less of a disappointment to re-knit one piece than to complete the garment and find that it does not fit.

4 BASIC NEEDLE POSITIONS

The number of needles in a knitting machine varies but most modern machines have 200. These are called latch needles and are usually numbered in groups of ten from the centre outwards, i.e. from 0–100 each way. There are 4 basic needle positions, usually referred to as A, B, C and D.



KEY

NWP = non working or A position

WP = working or B position

UWP = upper working or C position

HP = holding or D position

THE 4 BASIC NEEDLE POSITIONS

NON WORKING POSITION (NWP also known as A position) Needles in this position will not knit.

WORKING POSITION (WP also known as B position) This is the general position for stocking stitch.

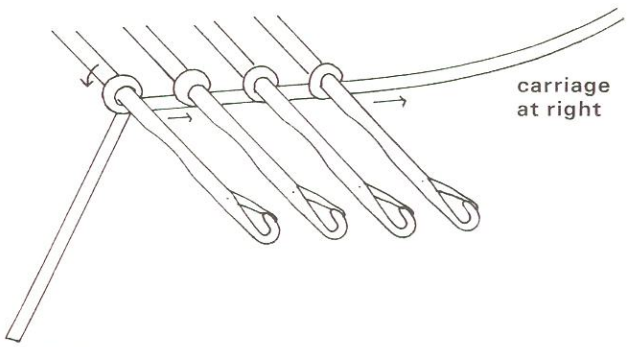
UPPER WORKING POSITION (UWP also known as C position) This position is used for patterning and shaping. Needles will be taken back to working position when the carriage is passed across the needlebed.

HOLDING POSITION (HP also known as D position) Needles in this position will not knit.

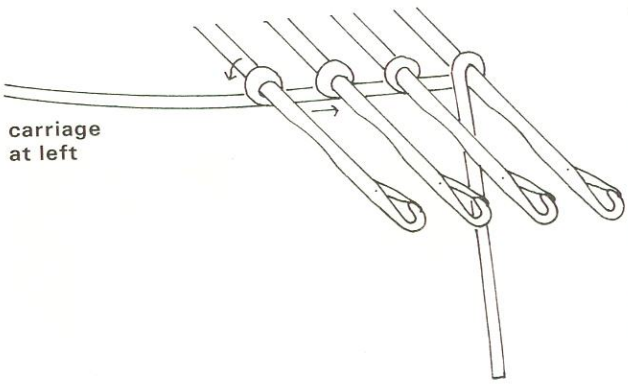
TO START WORKING

CASTING ON *The principle of casting on requires the main yarn chosen for the garment to be used either on its own or with a ball of waste yarn in a contrasting colour. The machine should be threaded up as described in the Instruction Manual.*

Casting on by hand with carriage at right



Casting on by hand with carriage at left



AUTOMATIC (OPEN-EDGE) CAST ON

An open-edge cast on will ladder and therefore should not be worked in main yarn. It is, however, a useful way of casting on with waste yarn before working a hem or welt.

The Instruction Manual will suggest the most suitable method of 'automatic' ('open-edge') cast on for a particular machine. Use this quick method where PATONS instructions state :—'Using waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows ending with carriage at left.' Hems and welts are described in more detail under *Lower Edges* on page 8.

CLOSED EDGE CAST ON

A closed edge cast on is used to give a firm edge that will not ladder. It should be used where PATONS instructions state—'Using main yarn, cast on by hand.' Work as follows :—

With carriage at right, push the required number of needles to UWP (or HP if the machine will automatically take needles back from HP to WP). Work from left to right and take the yarn under the first needle then wind the yarn anti-clockwise round the needle as in the diagram. Hold the yarn firmly but not tightly and wind evenly round each needle to give a neat edge.

If the instructions require the carriage to be at the left, work as above winding from left to right, as follows :—

Measure off required length of yarn from the ball allowing approximately 3 times across the width of the needles in UWP and mark this point on the yarn. Starting at this point, wind from left to right thus taking up measured length of yarn.

These are general instructions for working a closed edge cast on; they are adapted as required to suit individual machines using the Instruction Manual as a guide if necessary.

THE WORKING PRINCIPLE *After casting on, the simple movement of the carriage back and forth will produce stocking stitch. Note that the purl side of the fabric always faces the machine knitter so the right side of the fabric is at the back. After practising casting on and stocking stitch, the knitter is ready to move on to the next stages.*

THE MACHINE ACCESSORIES

TRANSFER TOOLS *are used for moving stitches, as in shaping, fancy stitches etc., and for simple cast off. Most machines are supplied with appropriate transfer tools. Three usual types are illustrated below.*

Single and treble transfer tool

Treble and double transfer tool

Double and single transfer tool

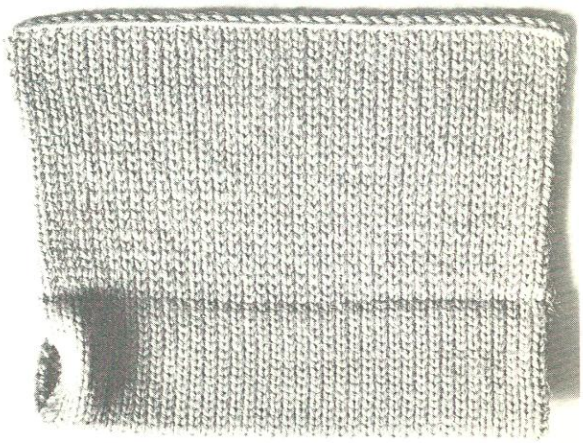
LATCH HOOK *This is used for a smooth edge cast off and for picking up dropped stitches.*

Latch hook

LOWER EDGES

The lower edge of a garment has a welt or hem and a single-bed machine produces various double welts and a plain or decorative hem. Ribbing cannot be worked automatically on a single-bed machine as the simple backwards and forwards movement of the carriage produces fabrics worked on the stocking stitch principle of 1 row knit, 1 row purl. Although a ribbing attachment can be bought separately for most machines, this is not essential as the single-bed machine produces excellent alternatives to the classic rib welt: these are double edges in a variety of mock ribbed fabrics and plain or decorative hems.

PLAIN HEM



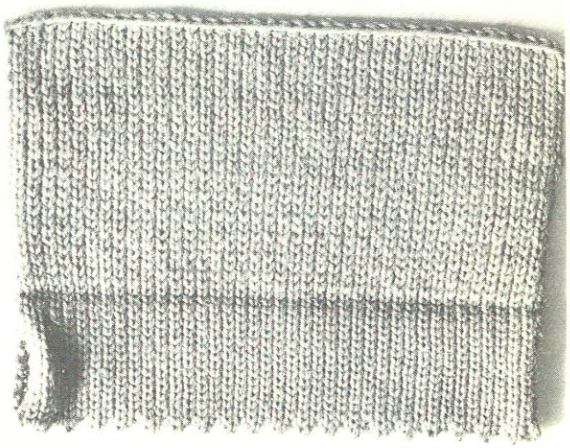
This is a neat way of starting a garment. It is the most straightforward and can be knitted over any number of needles. It can be turned up either on the machine or sewn by hand when the garment is made up.

To knit a Plain Hem which is turned on the machine work as follows :—

Push the required number of needles to WP. Using waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows ending with carriage at left.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension and main yarn, K the number of rows required for the depth of the hem (this will be turned back for the hem facing). Using 2 full sizes looser than Main Tension, K 1 row. (This loose row, worked 3 sizes looser than the working tension, will give a neat foldline to the hem.) Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K the same number of rows for depth of hem as before. Make a hem by placing each loop of the first row worked in main yarn on to its corresponding needle and work the next row over double stitches. Take care to match the stitches exactly to keep the hem straight. Unravel waste yarn when work is completed.

PICOT HEM



Picot hems are attractive and easy to work. They give a delicate finishing touch to garments where a soft, feminine look is required such as lacy sweaters, baby garments and so on.

A Picot Hem is worked over an odd number of needles using the single transfer tool as follows :—

Push an odd number of needles to WP. Using waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows ending with carriage at left.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K the number of rows required for the depth of the hem. Using a single transfer tool, transfer the 2nd and every alt st on to its adjacent needle. Leave the empty needles in WP and K 1 row, then K the same number of rows as before.

Make a hem by placing each loop of the first row worked in main yarn on to its corresponding needle, matching the sts exactly to keep the picot edge straight, and work next row over double stitches. Unravel waste yarn when work is completed.

WELTS

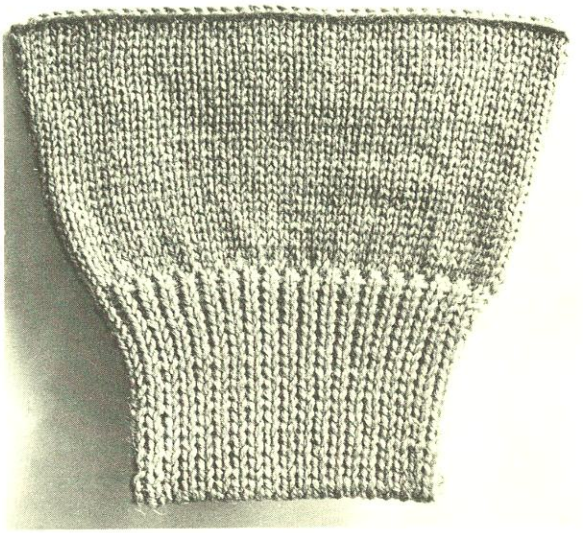
A variety of Double Welts can be knitted on a single-bed machine and the knitter will become more ambitious with experience. Beginners should start with the basic ribbed welt which gives an elastic fabric and is used for most edges. Particular attention should be given to the finishing as described on page 27. Following are the three most widely used ribbed welts:—

TO KNIT A 1×1 WELT

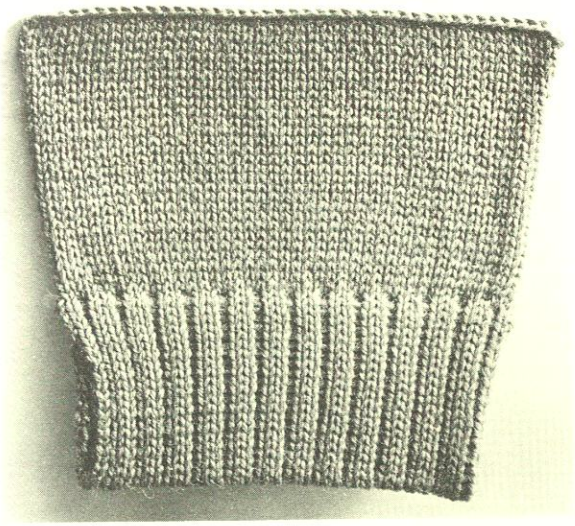
Push an odd number of needles to WP. Push the 2nd and every alt needle back to NWP. Using waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows, ending with carriage at left.

* Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension and main yarn, K the number of rows required for the depth of the hem. Using 1 full size looser than Main Tension, K 1 row (see Plain Hem). Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, K the same number of rows as before. *

Push empty needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing loops of first row worked in main yarn on to corresponding empty needles.



1×1 welt



2×1 welt

TO KNIT A 2×1 WELT

Push a multiple of 3 plus 2 needles to WP. Push the 3rd and every following 3rd needle back to NWP. Using waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows, ending with carriage at left.

Work as for 1×1 Welt from * to *. Push empty needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing loops of first row worked in main yarn on to 1st and every following 2nd and 3rd needle.

3×1 welt

TO KNIT A 3×1 WELT

Push a multiple of 4 plus 3 needles to WP. Push the 4th and every following 4th needle back to NWP. Using waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows, ending with carriage at left.

Work as for 1×1 Welt from * to *. Push empty needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing loops of first row worked in main yarn on to 1st and every following 2nd, 3rd and 4th needle.

DECORATIVE WELTS

Many combinations of needles in WP and NWP can be used to make decorative welts. Three variations are illustrated below for the beginner to practise.

EYELET WELT

Work half the number of rows required for the depth of a 3 × 1 Welt. Transfer the centre st of each group of 3 sts on to its adjacent needle, leaving empty needles in WP. Work the remaining rows required for the depth of welt, followed by a loose row (see Plain Hem), then complete as for a 3 × 1 Welt working holes as before to correspond. Two or more rows of holes could be worked to increase the decorative effect.

Eyelet welt

Cable welt

CABLE WELT

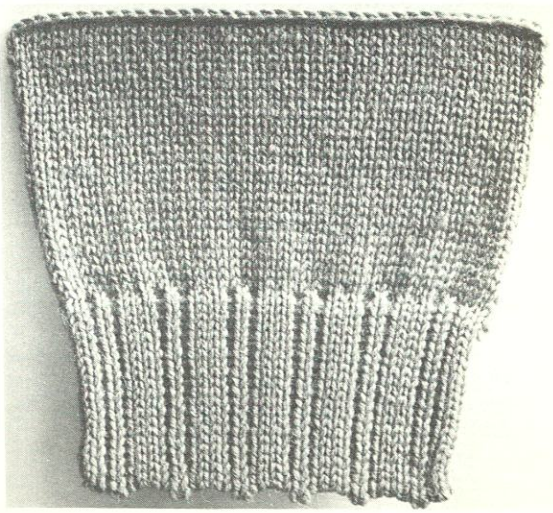
Push a multiple of 8 plus 2 needles to WP. Push 3rd and 8th needles and every following 3rd and 8th needle back to NWP. Using waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows ending with carriage at left. Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension and main yarn, K 22 rows. Using 1 full size looser than Main Tension, K 1 row (see Plain Hem). Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 4 rows then work cable over each group of 4 sts as follows: * counting from the right of each group of 4 sts, cross 3rd and 4th stitches under 1st and 2nd, K 4 rows; rep from * 3 times more. Cross the same sts as before, K 2 rows. Push needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing loops of 1st row worked in main yarn on to 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th needles and every following 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th needle. (Note: all-over cables are worked 1 full size looser than main working tension to allow for the stretch of the crossed stitches.)

SCALLOPED WELT

Push a multiple of 6 plus 3 needles to WP. Push 4th and 6th needles and every following 4th and 6th needle back to NWP. Using waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows, ending with carriage at left. Work as for 1 × 1 Welt from * to *. Push needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing loops of first row worked in main yarn on to 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th needles and every following 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th needle.

Steam the Welt as described in Making Up on page 27. With wrong side of welt uppermost, lay the welt on the ironing pad. Pull down the single ribs with a pin, carefully pinning each one to the ironing pad to give a scalloped edge.

Steam the welt very lightly, remove the pins then leave the knitting until it is completely dry. Make sure the ribs are pinned evenly across and take care not to stretch the fold-line.

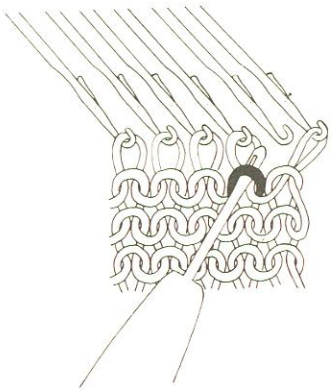


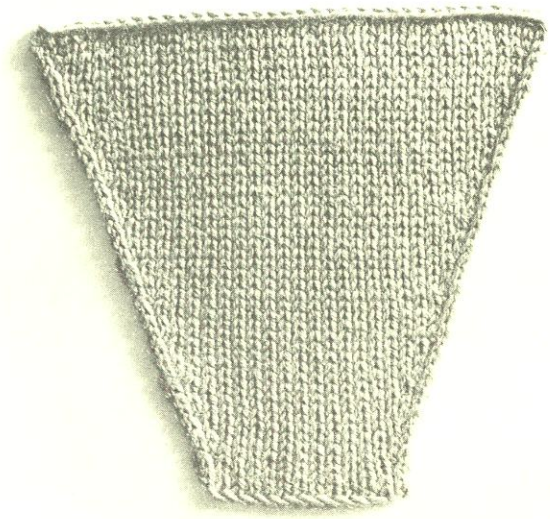
Scalloped welt

SHAPINGS – INCREASING

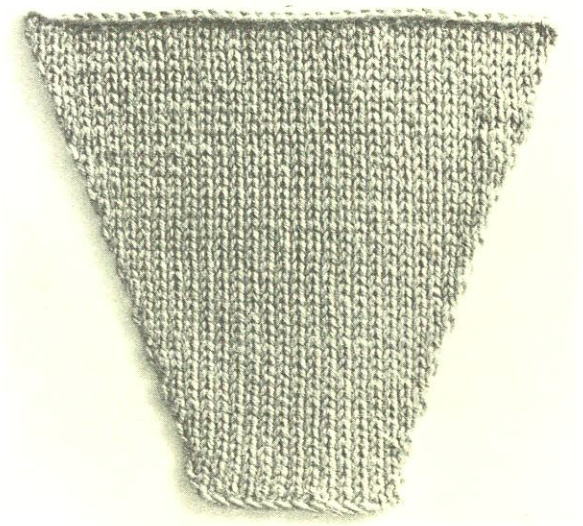
Shapings in machine knitting are formed in the same way as in handknitting – by increasing and decreasing stitches and by casting off, using the transfer tools. Some simple examples of shapings by increasing are given first.

INCREASING SINGLE STITCHES There are many ways of increasing single stitches and five basic methods are illustrated. For each example, the increases are worked on every 4th row using PATONS Trident 4-ply. Some of the methods require a loop from the row below to be placed on the empty needle. Diagram below shows the loop that must be picked up.





TO INCREASE 1 STITCH IN FROM EDGE Using single transfer tool, move end st 1 needle out and place loop from row below on to empty needle, K 4 rows.

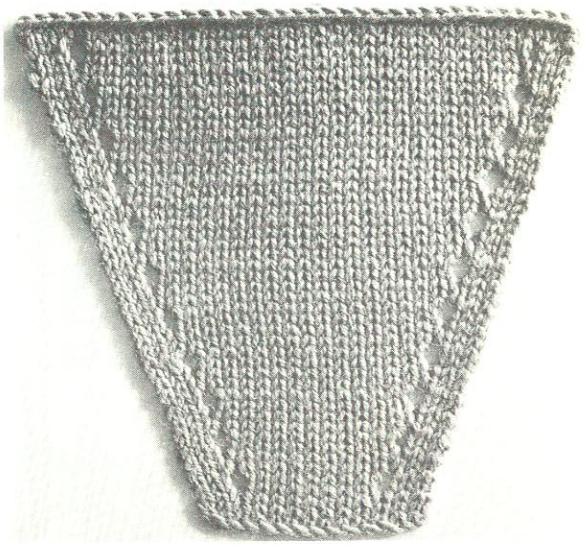


TO INCREASE AT EDGE OF WORK Push 1 needle at each end to WP, K 4 rows.

TO INCREASE 2 STITCHES IN FROM EDGE Using double transfer tool, move 2 end sts 1 needle out and place loop from row below on to empty needle, K 4 rows.

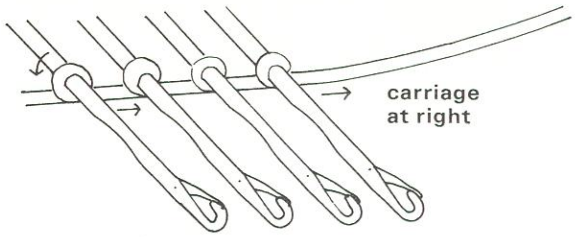
INCREASING – continued

TO INCREASE 3 STITCHES IN FROM EDGE Using treble transfer tool, move 3 end sts 1 needle out and place loop from row below on to empty needle, K 4 rows.

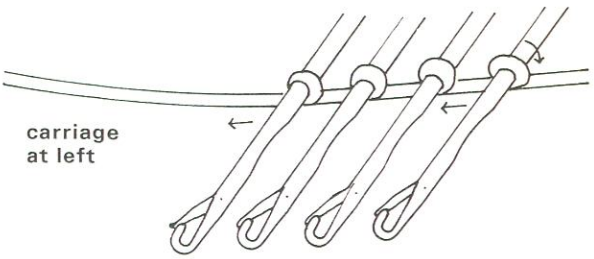


DECORATIVE INCREASE 3 STITCHES IN FROM EDGE Using treble transfer tool, move 3 end sts 1 needle out, leave empty needle in WP and K 4 rows.

INCREASING SEVERAL STITCHES AT ONE TIME It is sometimes necessary to increase more than 1 stitch at the side edge of the work and the usual method of working is as follows:—With the carriage at the side on which the increasings are to be worked, push the required number of needles to UWP.



Increasing several stitches on the right hand side of work



Increasing several stitches on the left hand side of work

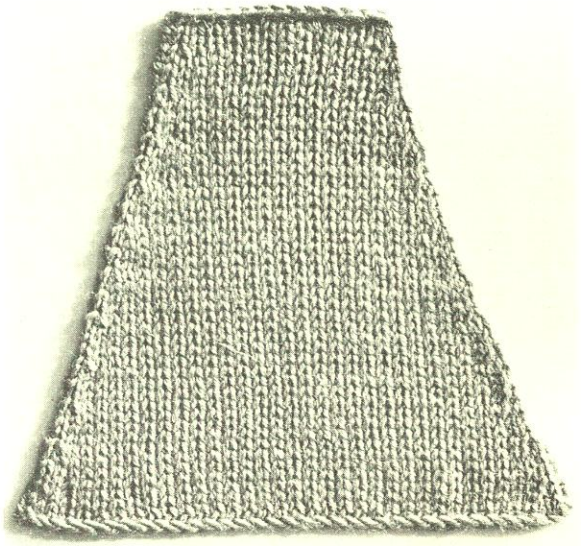
Wind the yarn under and anti-clockwise round each needle on the right hand side and under and clockwise round each needle on the left, as illustrated. Take up any slack in the yarn before continuing to knit.

SHAPINGS – DECREASING

Decreases are an integral part of knitting and are formed by placing one stitch over another; they can slope to the left or right and be visible or invisible.

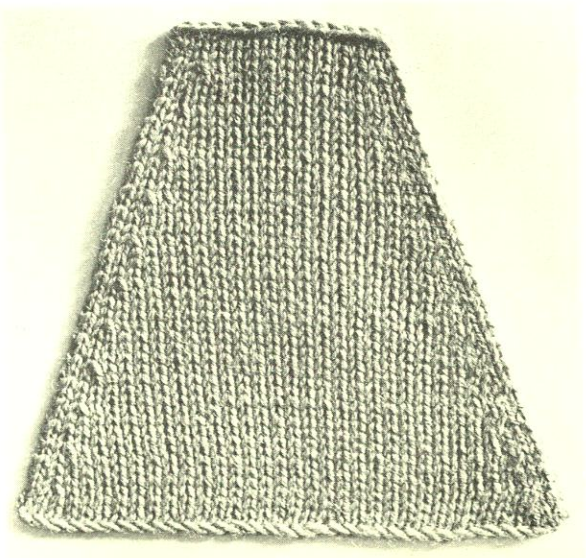
DECREASING SINGLE STITCHES Single transfer tools are used for simple decreases at the edge of the knitting and more decorative effects are produced by using double and treble transfer tools. Six ways of decreasing using the basic transfer tools are shown.

PATONS Trident 4-ply is used for each example and the decreases are worked on every 4th row. In the first 3 examples the decreased stitches on the knit side of the work slope to the right; the decreased stitches are hidden in the last three examples:



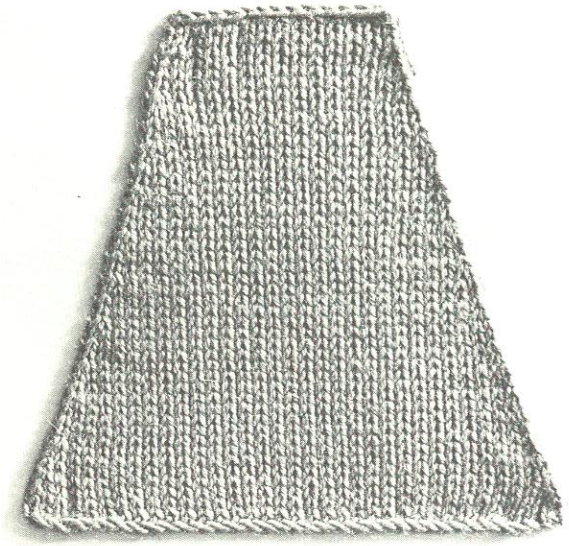
SIMPLE DECREASE 2 STITCHES IN FROM EDGE Using double transfer tool, move 2 end stitches 1 needle in, K 4 rows.

SIMPLE DECREASE AT EDGE OF WORK Using single transfer tool, move end stitch 1 needle in, K 4 rows.



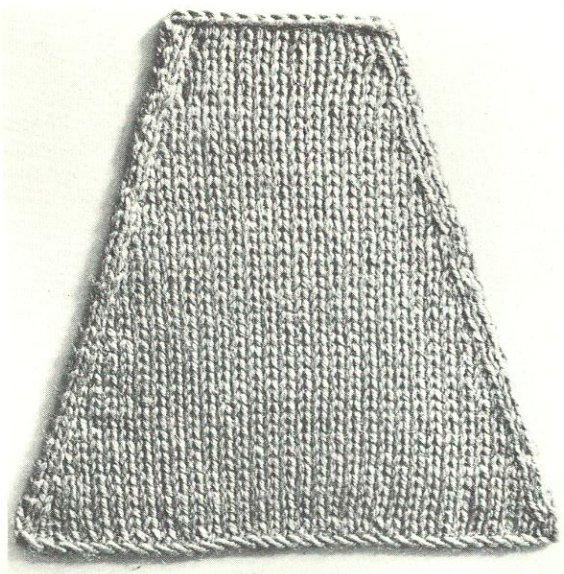
SIMPLE DECREASE 3 STITCHES IN FROM EDGE Using treble transfer tool, move 3 end stitches 1 needle in, K 4 rows.

DECREASING – continued



HIDDEN DECREASE 1 STITCH IN FROM EDGE Using single transfer tool, transfer 2nd stitch on to first needle then move the end stitches 1 needle in, K 4 rows.

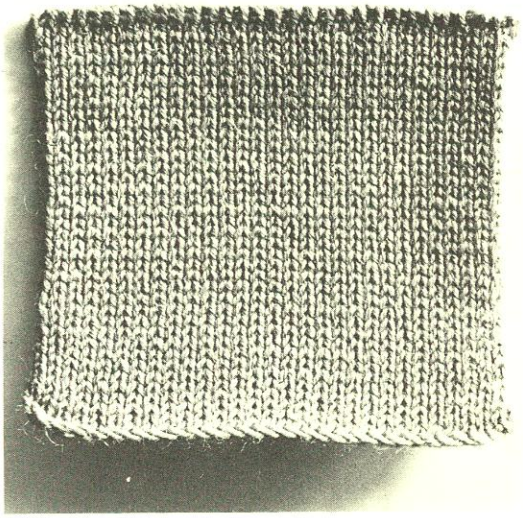
HIDDEN DECREASE 3 STITCHES IN FROM EDGE Using single transfer tool, transfer 4th stitch on to 3rd needle then using treble transfer tool, move end stitches 1 needle in, K 4 rows.



HIDDEN DECREASE 2 STITCHES IN FROM EDGE Using single transfer tool, transfer 3rd stitch on to 2nd needle then using double transfer tool, move end stitches 1 needle in, K 4 rows.

CASTING OFF

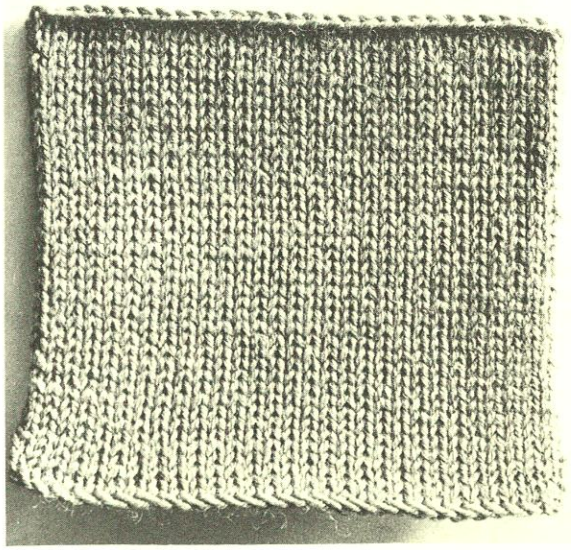
The two basic methods of casting off stitches in machine knitting are described below. The first method, using the single transfer tool, is the most widely used and is very simple to do.



SIMPLE CAST OFF (using single transfer tool) Begin at the same side as the carriage and work towards the opposite edge. * Push the first needle forward until the stitch lies behind the open latch, lay the yarn in the empty needle hook and with the latch closed, pull the yarn through the stitch. *

** Using single transfer tool lift the stitch on to the next needle pushing the empty needle back to NWP. Push the needle forward until the two loops lie behind the open latch then lay the yarn in the empty needle hook and with the latch closed, pull the yarn through the 2 stitches; rep from ** to end and fasten off. It is important that the casting off should not be worked too tightly or too loosely (unless specific instructions are given in a design).

A good tip is to replace the 1st cast-off stitch on its needle whilst the rest of the stitches are cast off. Keeping the 1st stitch on its needle makes it easier to control the flow of the yarn as the rest of the stitches are cast off across the row.



SMOOTH EDGE CAST OFF (using latch hook) Using at least 3 full sizes looser than the last row worked, K1 row. If it is not possible to knit such a loose row by machine, then knit each stitch across the row loosely by hand; this is not difficult, simply work as for the first method of casting off from * to * pulling a generous loop of yarn through each stitch to make a loose row.

Push all needles to UWP and using the latch hook, work as follows:—slip the first stitch on to the latch hook behind the open latch and use the forefinger to hold the latch open and keep the stitch firmly in position.

Carefully slip the second stitch on to the empty hook, release the forefinger allowing the latch to close, then pull the second stitch through the first. Slip this stitch behind the open latch and work thus along the row.

Work carefully to prevent the large loops slipping off the needles in UWP and fasten off at the end of the row.

Note: Beginners may prefer to leave the needles in WP until, with practice, they become more experienced.

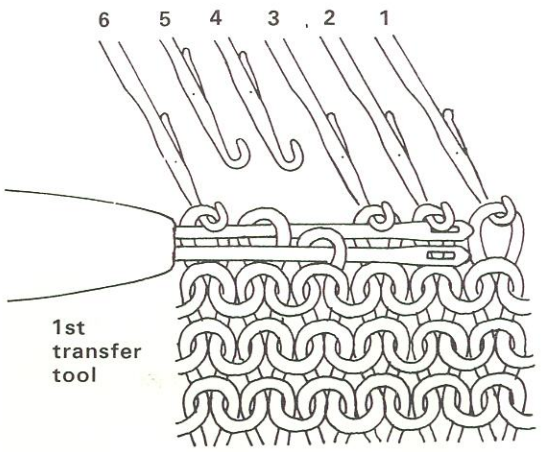
PATTERNING WITH TRANSFER TOOLS

A variety of simple, textured effects can be produced on single-bed machines using the transfer tool. It is obvious that these and many more elaborate effects can be produced automatically on an automatic machine. However, crossed and cable stitch effects require the use of the transfer tool on all types of machine; as these give some of the most attractive and popular patterned fabrics, it will be helpful for the beginner to discuss these at this point. *(Examples of decorative cable stitches are given on page 19).*

CABLE PATTERNS

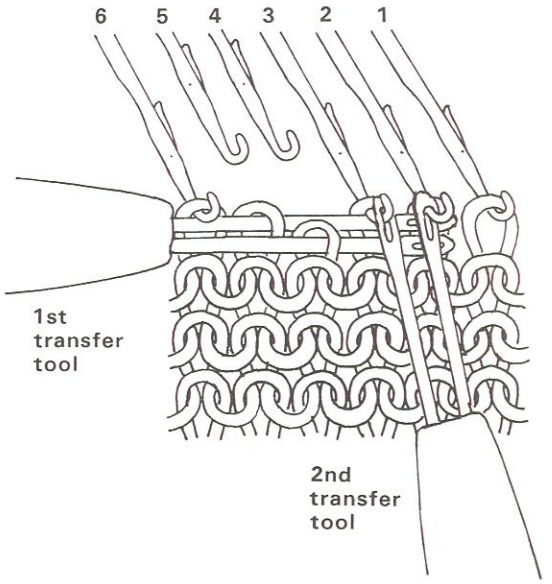
Cable patterns can be worked on any single-bed machine, using the appropriate transfer tools. Working a cable pattern on a garment requires a little care and patience, but the extra work involved is well rewarded by the finished effect. Cable panels can be worked singly, for example on the front or sleeve of a garment, or grouped to form an overall pattern. In machine knitting, a cable panel usually has a needle in NWP on each side to emphasise the pattern and give extra elasticity, thus making knitting easier.

Cables are worked simply by crossing stitches under each other. Two transfer tools are required to form a cable; single tools are used for a simple two stitch panel, double tools for a four stitch panel and treble tools for a panel of six stitches. The general method of working is illustrated in the diagrams below, using a 4 stitch cable as an example.



To cross the 2nd and 3rd sts under the 4th and 5th, lift the 4th and 5th sts on to the first double transfer tool, then carefully turn the transfer tool 90° to the right and hold it so that the points of the tool lie firmly under the 2nd and 3rd sts.

Lift the 2nd and 3rd sts on to the second double transfer tool then place them on to the empty 4th and 5th needles.



The 2 stitches on the first transfer tool can then easily be placed on the remaining empty needles. The original 2nd and 3rd sts now lie under the 4th and 5th. Push the four needles holding the crossed stitches to UWP before taking the carriage carefully across the needlebed.

Most cables are worked in this way using single, double or treble transfer tools as required.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

(1) When crossing one group of stitches under another, begin by lifting the stitches of the overlying group on to the first transfer tool, thus leaving the appropriate needles empty to take the underlying group of stitches.

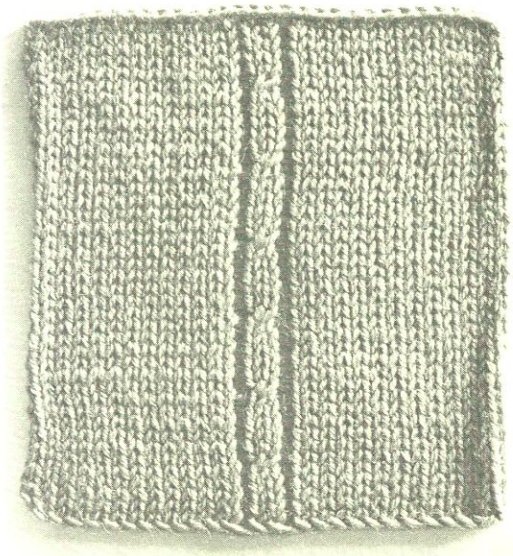
(2) If a stitch is accidentally dropped from the transfer tool, do not try to pick it up with the stitches in a crossed position. Replace the stitches in their original position, pick up the dropped stitch and then cross the stitches as required.

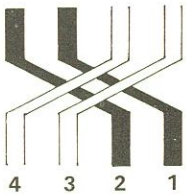
(3) Crossing stitches to form a cable puts a considerable strain on those stitches, particularly if 3 stitches are crossed under one another. PATONS Trident 4-ply, which is a very strong wool/nylon blend, is recommended for these stitches. Novelty yarn and yarn of an inferior quality, may break when a cable panel is worked.

Following are examples of cable stitches.

6 BASIC CABLE STITCHES

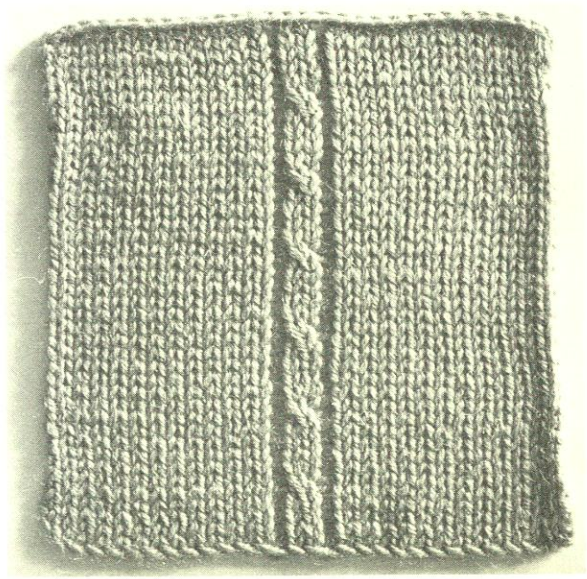
There are 6 main ways of crossing stitches to form cables, and most cable panels use a combination of two or more of the following:—



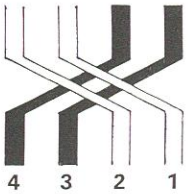


CROSS 1ST STITCH UNDER 2ND Lift 2nd stitch on to first transfer tool then turn tool to the right. With second transfer tool, move 1st stitch on to 2nd needle. Place 2nd stitch on to 1st needle.

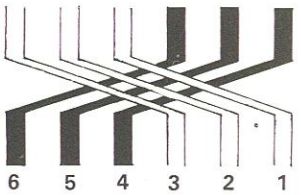
CROSS 1ST AND 2ND STITCHES UNDER 3RD AND 4TH Lift 3rd and 4th stitches on to first transfer tool then turn tool to the right. With second transfer tool, move 1st and 2nd stitches on to 3rd and 4th needles. Place 3rd and 4th stitches on to 1st and 2nd needles.

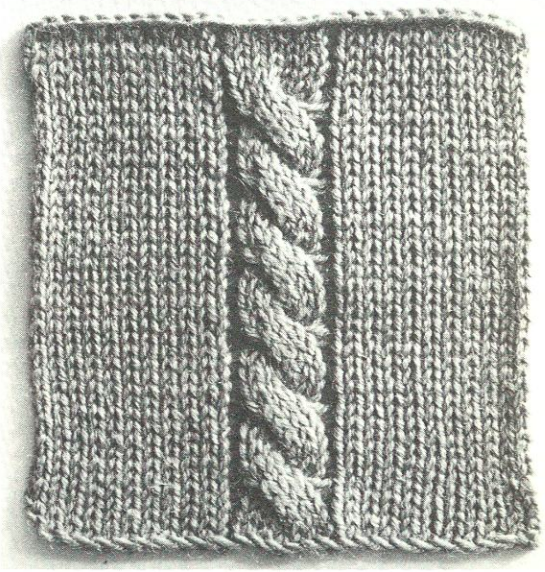


CROSS 2ND STITCH UNDER 1ST Lift 1st stitch on to first transfer tool then turn tool to the left. With second transfer tool, move 2nd stitch on to 1st needle. Place 1st stitch on to 2nd needle.

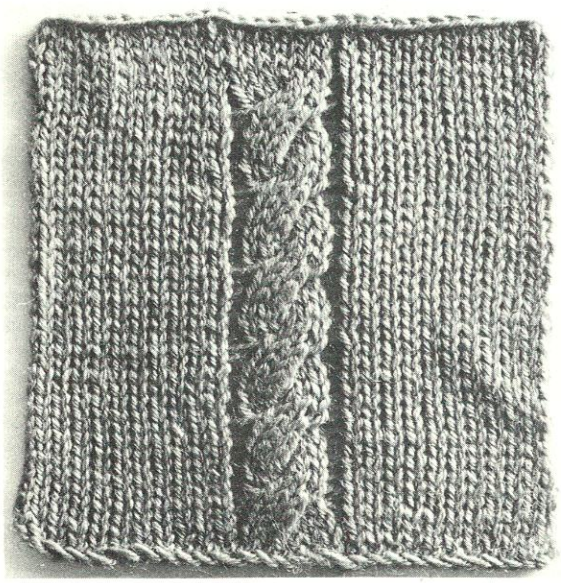


CROSS 3RD AND 4TH STITCHES UNDER 1ST AND 2ND Lift 1st and 2nd stitches on to first transfer tool then turn tool to the left. With second transfer tool, move 3rd and 4th stitches on to 1st and 2nd needles. Place 1st and 2nd stitches on to 3rd and 4th needles.

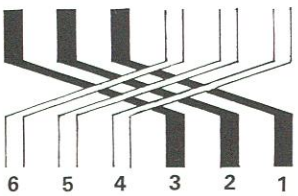




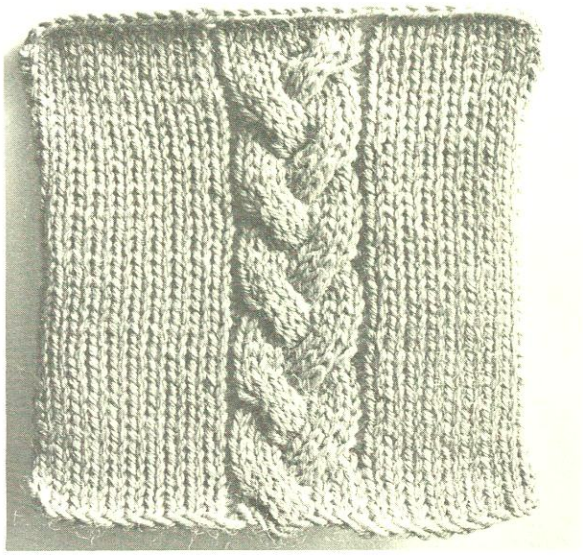
CROSS 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH STITCHES UNDER 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD Lift 1st, 2nd and 3rd stitches on to first transfer tool then turn tool to the left. With second transfer tool, move 4th, 5th and 6th stitches on to 1st, 2nd and 3rd needles. Place 1st, 2nd and 3rd stitches on to 4th, 5th and 6th needles.



CROSS 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD STITCHES UNDER 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH Lift 4th, 5th and 6th stitches on to first transfer tool then turn tool to the right. With second transfer tool, move 1st, 2nd and 3rd stitches on to 4th, 5th and 6th needles. Place 4th, 5th and 6th stitches on to 1st, 2nd and 3rd needles.



3 EXAMPLES OF DECORATIVE CABLES



SAMPLE 1 worked over 9 sts between needles in NWP. Cross sts 4, 5 and 6 under 1, 2 and 3, K 4 rows. Cross sts 4, 5 and 6 under 7, 8 and 9, K 4 rows. These 8 rows form patt.

SAMPLE 3 worked over 8 sts between needles in NWP. * Cross sts 3 and 4 under 1 and 2, cross sts 5 and 6 under 7 and 8, K 4 rows ; rep from * once more. K 4 rows.

* Cross sts 1 and 2 under 3 and 4, cross sts 7 and 8 under 5 and 6, K 4 rows ; rep from * once more. These 20 rows form patt.

SAMPLE 2 worked over 13 sts between needles in NWP. Cross sts 4, 5 and 6 under 1, 2 and 3, cross sts 8, 9 and 10 under 11, 12 and 13, K 1 row. Transfer 6th and 8th sts on to 7th needle, leave empty needles in WP, K 7 rows. These 8 rows form patt.

KNITTING TECHNIQUES

With experience the beginner will learn special techniques that will add a look of professional finish to a garment. For example, shapings worked using the Holding Position give a very smooth effect.

SHAPING AND CASTING OFF IN HOLDING POSITION

Holding Position shaping is used on the lower edge of skirts and for shaping darts and a particularly neat shoulder line is given to garments with a set-in sleeve if the shoulder shaping is worked in Holding Position.

The working method is always the same, but naturally the number of stitches and rows required will vary with individual instructions. The following points should be remembered when shaping or casting off in Holding Position :—

(1) Always wind yarn round the first inside needle in HP to prevent a hole forming in the knitting.
(2) Needles should always be pushed to HP at the opposite end of the needlebed to the carriage.
(3) The first inside needle in HP is the one furthest away from its respective side edge.
(4) When a group of needles has to be pushed from HP to UWP at the opposite end to the carriage, work as required from the first inside needle outwards to the side edge.
(5) Make sure the yarn tension is maintained whilst shaping. This is particularly important after taking yarn round inside needles.

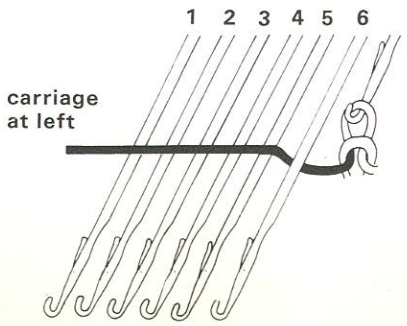
HOLDING POSITION CAST OFF This method of shaping a shoulder requires no further making up and gives a very neat finish to a garment.

In the example that follows, the figures quoted are to illustrate the method of working ; they should be altered, as required, for specific garments. It is assumed that the carriage is at the right before starting to shape the shoulder ; if it is at the left, read 'left' for 'right'.

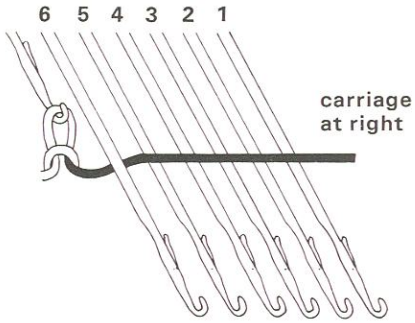
When knitting instructions for the Back read—'Shape shoulders by casting off 6 sts at beg of next 4 rows, then 5 sts at beg of following 2 rows. Cast off remaining 36 sts.' —work as follows :—

* Push 6 needles at the left from WP to HP, K1 row. The carriage is at the left and the yarn lies on top of the needles in HP.

Yarn should always be wound round the first inside needle in HP on the same side as the carriage, to prevent a hole forming. This needle is always the one in HP furthest away from its respective side edge. In this group, needle 6, therefore, becomes the first inside needle in HP, so take the yarn under this needle. The yarn will lie on top of the remaining needles in HP.



Push 6 needles at the right from WP to HP. Make sure the yarn is taut in the yarn feed to maintain the tension, then K1 row, thus taking the carriage back to the right. Again needle 6 in this group becomes the first inside needle in HP so take the yarn under this needle. *



Work from * to * once more. 4 rows have been worked, there are 12 needles in HP at each end and the carriage is at the right.

Now work from * to * pushing 5 needles to HP in place of 6. (Needle 5 in this group will therefore become the first inside needle.) The carriage is back at the right, 6 rows have been worked and there are 17 needles in HP at each end. Cast off the centre 36 sts and break yarn.

With carriage at left, push 17 needles at left from HP to UWP and using main yarn, K1 row (see note). Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine. With carriage at right, push remaining needles from HP to UWP. Using main yarn, K1 row (see note). Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine. To shape the shoulder on the Front, work to correspond with the Back as follows :—

K1 row, thus taking the carriage to the neck edge of the garment. * Push 6 needles at opposite end to carriage from WP to HP, K1 row. Take yarn under first inside needle in HP as described on the Back, then K1 row. (Carriage is at neck edge.) * Rep from * to * once more.

There are now 12 needles in HP and 5 needles in WP. Push needles from HP to UWP and using main yarn, K1 row (see note). Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine. Work the remaining shoulder to correspond.

Join the shoulder seam as follows :—With carriage at left, push 17 needles to WP and with knit side of Back facing, replace sts of last row worked in main yarn of right shoulder on to empty needles. Unravel waste yarn.

With purl side of Front facing, replace the corresponding shoulder sts on to the same needles. (Each needle holds 2 sts.) Unravel waste yarn.

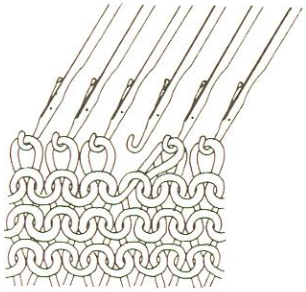
Using at least 3 full sizes looser than Main Tension, and main yarn, K1 row then cast off from left to right using latch hook (see Page 15). Knit the row by hand as described on Page 15 if a loose enough tension cannot be worked.

Work the neckband next, then finish the left shoulder to correspond with the right.

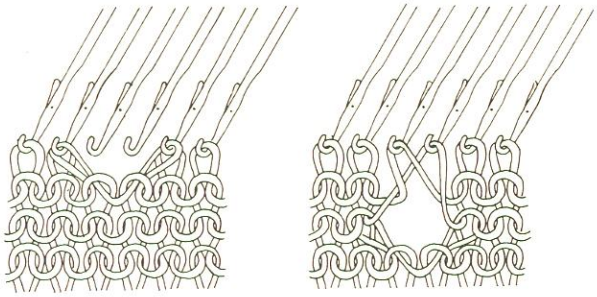
Note: This row should be worked using Main Tension unless the particular set-in sleeve garment has a shoulder opening, in which case the row should be worked at least 3 full sizes looser than Main Tension and cast off using a latch hook. This leaves a neat edge on which to work border.

BUTTONHOLES

Front bands for garments are usually knitted in stocking stitch on a slightly tighter tension than that used for the garment. A firm, neat border will be produced if the strip is knitted to double the width required, folded in half lengthways and stretched slightly before being sewn in position. Buttonholes are required on most garments with front bands and these are worked in pairs, equidistant from the side edges of the band, in one of the following ways.

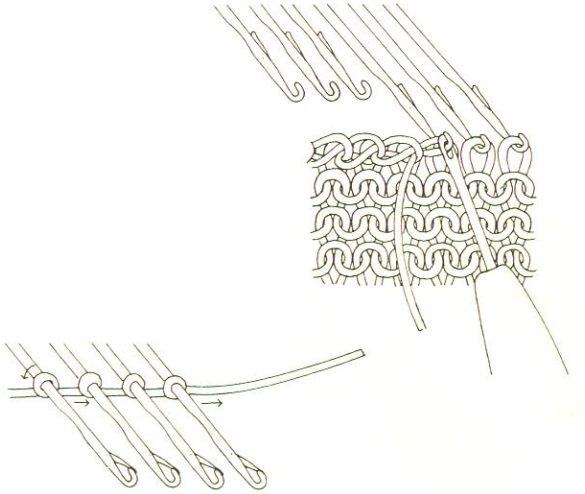


SMALL HOLE OVER 1 NEEDLE Using a single transfer tool, transfer the appropriate stitch on to its adjacent needle. Leave the empty needle in WP and continue to knit.

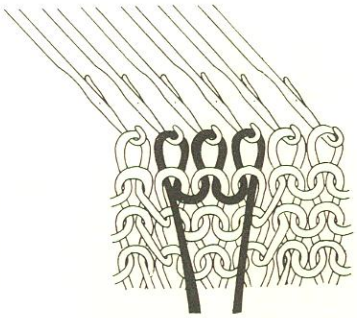


MEDIUM HOLE OVER 2 NEEDLES Using a single transfer tool, transfer the 2 appropriate stitches on to their respective adjacent needles. Leave the empty needles in WP and K 2 rows. Two horizontal loops lie under the empty needles; place the lower loop into the hook of the right-hand needle then place the upper loop into the hook of the left-hand needle, as shown. Continue to knit.

LARGE HOLE OVER 3 OR MORE NEEDLES There are 2 methods of working buttonholes over more than 2 needles; the second method requires careful sewing by hand.



Method 1 Use an odd length of main yarn and leaving a long end at the left, cast off the appropriate stitches from left to right. Push the empty needles to UWP then push 1 needle to the left and 1 needle to the right of the empty needles also to UWP. Using the long end of yarn, cast on by hand over the needles to UWP and continue to knit.



Method 2 Push the appropriate needles to HP and with the stitches behind the latches and the latches open, lay a thread of similar thickness but in a contrasting colour over the empty hooks. Close the latches by hand over the hooks then take the needles one by one back to WP and continue to knit. The finished strip is then sewn in position and the contrast thread carefully pulled out, leaving two rows of open loops to be grafted together or oversewn neatly.

Both methods require some degree of hand-finishing. If Method 1 is used, the two edges should be neatly sewn together. All buttonholes will be strengthened if a row of buttonhole-stitch is worked neatly around.

VERTICAL BUTTONHOLE Push half the needles at the opposite end to carriage to HP then knit an even number of rows to the required depth over the remaining stitches. Break yarn.

Take carriage to opposite end of needlebed and knit the same number of rows as before over the remaining stitches, with appropriate needles in HP and WP. When the buttonhole has been worked, continue to knit with all needles in WP. Vertical buttonholes are usually knitted on single fabric and the band is faced with ribbon.

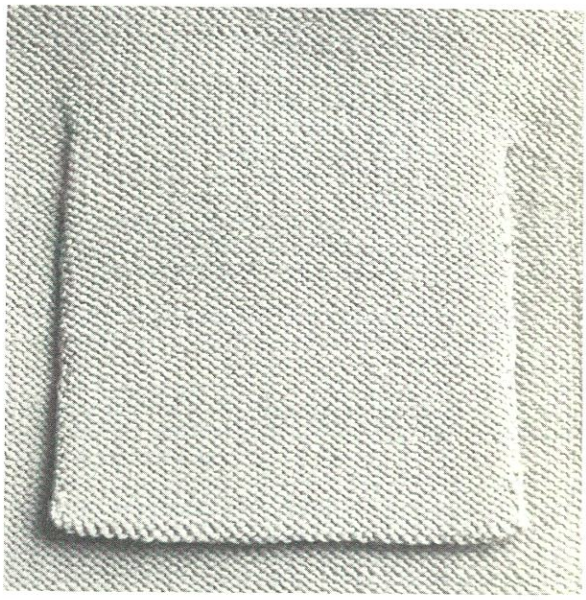
POCKETS

Pockets are a very useful feature on knitted garments. They come in many shapes and sizes and although they require no complicated knitting technique, their finished appearance is greatly improved by careful knitting and making up. There are two basic ways of knitting a pocket; the first requires a lining to be knitted separately before the Front is worked, the pocket top and lining are worked together in the second. The first of the two methods uses slightly less yarn, the single thickness of fabric is sewn to the Front of the garment to form the pocket. The lining of the second method is of double fabric and hangs down separately inside the garment.

METHOD 1 Cast on by hand the number of stitches for the width of the pocket and knit the rows required for the depth. Knit a few rows in waste yarn and release from machine.

Work the Front until the placement line for the pocket is reached. Push needles to the left and right of the pocket to HP, K a few rows in waste yarn over the pocket stitches and release from machine.

Place stitches of pocket lining on to empty needles and complete the Front. When the Front is completed, replace pocket stitches on to machine and knit the pocket top. Fold pocket top in half and sew in position then sew sides of pocket top neatly to right side and pocket lining lightly to wrong side.



METHOD 2 Work the Front until the placement line for the pocket is reached. Break yarn. Push the needles to the left and right of the pocket to HP or, if preferred, slip the stitches on to a stitch-holder or knit them on to waste yarn while the pocket is knitted.

K 1 row, knitting in a length of sewing thread in a contrasting colour to mark the row.

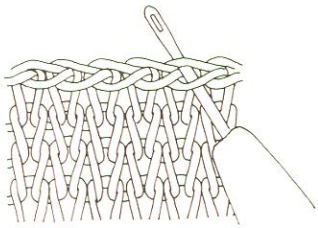
Transfer stitches for rib, if required, and using a slightly tighter tension than Main Tension, knit the pocket top. Make a hem by placing loops of marked row on to all needles (noting that needles pushed to NWP for rib should be returned to WP). Knit the required number of rows for the depth of the pocket, knit a loose row to give a neat foldline then knit the same number of rows as before to complete the pocket lining. Break yarn.

With carriage at right, replace the stitches removed previously and complete the Front. When Front is completed, sew sides of pocket top neatly to right side and catch together sides of pocket lining.

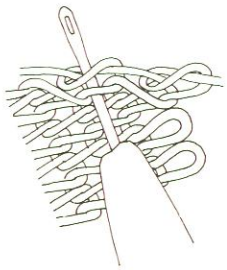
POCKET TOPS Pockets knitted with a single lining can have the pocket top finished by backstitching to the outside (see Page 23). Note that the stitches for the pocket top should be picked up with the knit side of the work facing.

HAND FINISHING

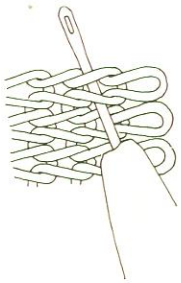
The neckband of a knitted garment is an eyecatching feature and as such, should be knitted and made up with care to enhance the finished appearance of the garment. Neckbands are usually turned to the inside and slip-stitched into position, but they can also be turned to the outside and backstitched neatly. To give a neat appearance to the finished garment, the stitches for the neckband must be picked up carefully to avoid holes. The following hints will help to achieve this.



Always pick up through both loops of cast off stitches, for example when picking up across the back neck.



A shaped edge, where decreases have been worked, has a long and short stitch ; pick up through all loops as required, spacing evenly.



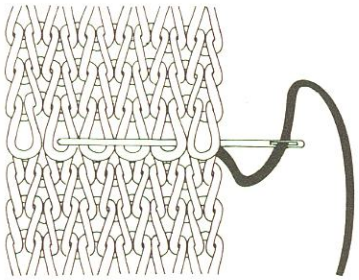
When picking up through a straight edge, i.e. through the rows, pick up through both loops. This applies when picking up through the straight rows of a neck or armhole.

A good tip is to pick up two stitches for every three rows worked. Work into more rows for more stitches and omit some of the rows for less.

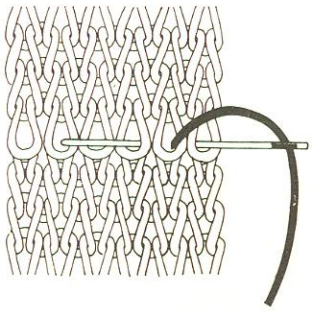
BORDERS TURNED TO THE RIGHT SIDE

The stitches for the border should be picked up with the knit side of work facing and the border knitted as instructed. Knit the border on to waste yarn instead of casting off.

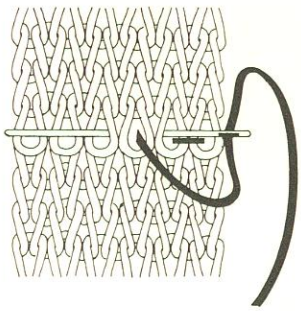
Turn the border in half to the right side so that the loops of the last row worked in main yarn lie on top of the row of picked up stitches. Pin the border in position and unravel all but the last row of waste yarn.



Thread main yarn in a tapestry needle and join into work at a seam. Pull the waste yarn from the first three or four stitches then thread the needle from back to front through the work and through the second stitch of the border. Draw yarn through.



Thread needle through first stitch of border to back of work, then from back of work through third stitch of border. Draw yarn through.



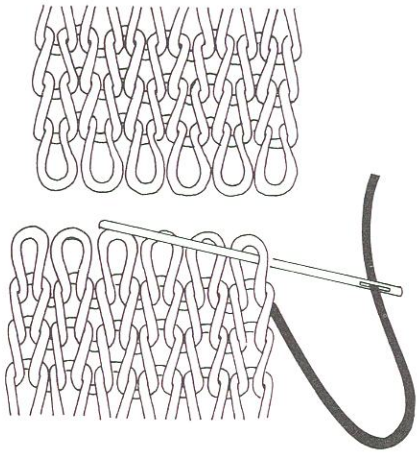
Thread needle through second stitch to back of work, then through fourth stitch to front of work. Draw yarn through and continue thus to end.

The waste yarn helps to prevent the border stitches unravelling and it should be pulled out carefully as work progresses.

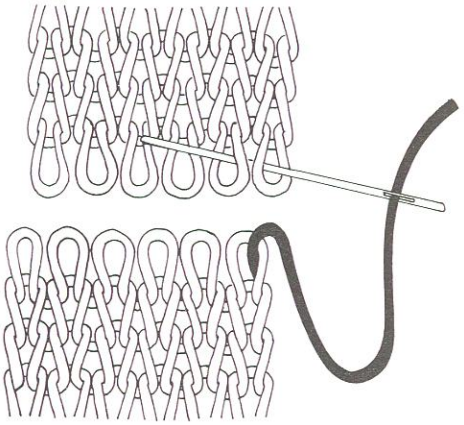
A decorative feature can be made if the backstitch is worked with yarn of the same ply as the garment but in a contrasting colour.

GRAFTING

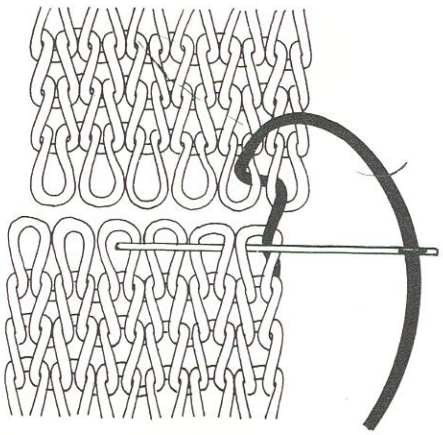
Grafting is used as an alternative to casting off where an invisible, flat seam is required. The two pieces of knitting to be grafted should be knitted on to waste yarn and they can either be grafted flat or after the stitches have been slipped on to two needles. Each method is explained in detail. The two pieces to be grafted should be pressed according to the instructions on the ball band. A light pressing will help to prevent the stitches unravelling.



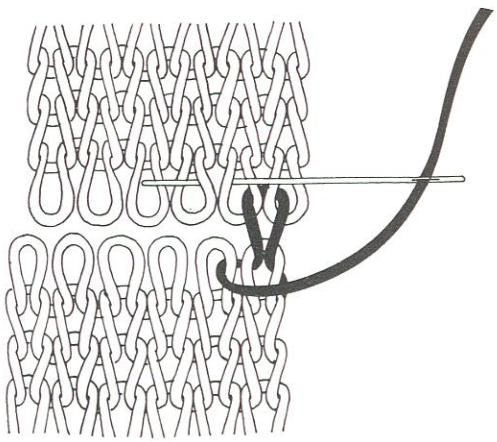
METHOD 1 Carefully unravel the waste yarn. Using a tapestry needle and main yarn, rejoin yarn to lower set of stitches and thread needle through first stitch of lower group from back to front. Draw yarn through.



Thread needle through first stitch of upper group from front to back, then through second stitch of upper group from back to front. Draw yarn through.

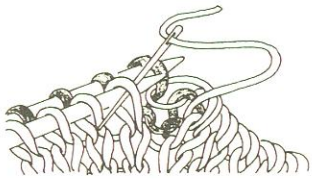


Thread needle through first stitch of lower group from front to back, then through second stitch of lower group from back to front. Draw yarn through.

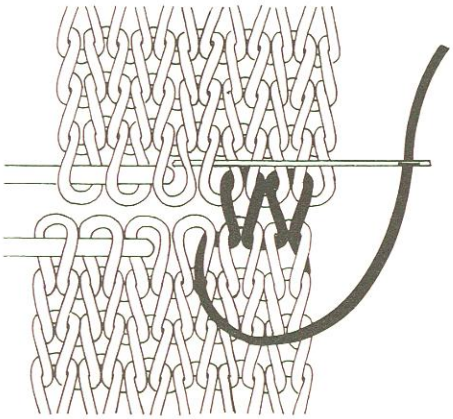


Thread needle through second stitch of upper group from front to back, then through third stitch of upper group from back to front. Draw yarn through and continue in this way to end.

The first method requires a certain amount of skill to prevent the open stitches unravelling. The worker may find it easier to slip the stitches of the last row worked in main yarn on to a pair of fine knitting needles and work as follows :—



METHOD 2 Carefully unravel the waste yarn and with purl sides facing, place the two pieces of fabric together and rejoin main yarn to the front set of stitches.



*Thread needle through next stitch on front needle purlways, draw yarn through and leave stitch on needle. Take yarn under needle and thread purlways into first stitch on back needle. Draw yarn through and slip stitch off needle. Thread needle knitways into next stitch on back needle, draw yarn through and leave stitch on needle. Bring yarn forward under needle. Thread needle knitways through first stitch on front needle, draw yarn through stitch and slip off needle, repeat from * to end of row.

For each method, the needle threads twice into each stitch apart from the first stitch on back needle and last stitch on front needle and the diagrams illustrate each method of grafting, both with the same result. Large buttonholes on double fabric can be finished by grafting, if desired.

DIVIDING FABRIC TO ADJUST LENGTH

Knitted fabric can be separated to adjust length by pulling a thread. To do this, insert needle into a stitch at the side edge and pull up the stitch until the knitting gathers. Break the yarn and continue to pull up the row until all the stitches have separated. A row of stitches will have been pulled out right across the garment, thus dividing the work.

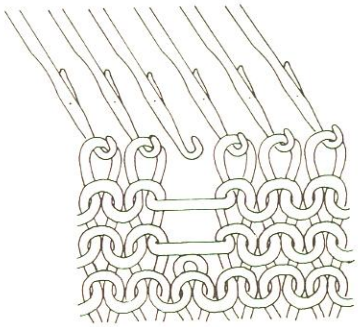
To lengthen the work, replace the stitches of the lower section on to the machine, work the extra rows then graft the two sections together as described above. To shorten the work, unravel rows on the lower section, then graft the two sections together.

Children's garments can be altered successfully in this way; if the original yarn cannot be matched, work extra rows in stripes of the same ply yarn to lengthen.

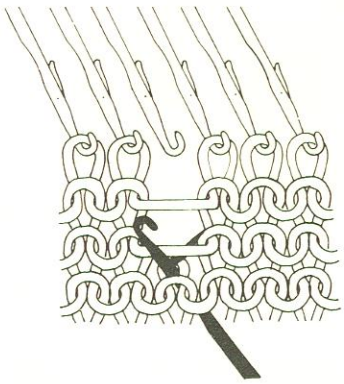
PICKING UP DROPPED STITCHES

Picking up dropped stitches is relatively simple and the technique can soon be mastered using a latch hook and a little practice. Dropped stitches on stocking stitch are easily repaired. They should be picked up as soon as they are noticed, before they have laddered too far. A dropped stitch in patterned fabric presents more of a problem, especially if weights have been used on a lacy fabric; it is a difficult and painstaking job to repair and it is usually quicker and easier to remove the work from the machine and unravel the rows down to the stitch (remember to keep a note of the number of rows unravelled).

Pick up a dropped stitch on stocking stitch as follows :—



With the latch hook at the back of the work, push the hook through the dropped stitch from back to front—i.e. towards the knitter. * Push the hook forward until the loop falls behind the latch.



With the latch open, pull the tool to the back—i.e. away from the knitter, so that the horizontal bar lying above the stitch falls in the empty hook. With the latch closed over the hook, continue to pull the tool to the back, thus taking the horizontal bar through the dropped loop.

Push the hook forward again through the new loop and rep from *, working upwards until the stitch can be replaced on the empty needle.

ADAPTING HAND KNIT DESIGNS

Always remember that pattern instructions for hand and machine knitted garments have been specially designed for the yarn and sizes quoted. A perfect result will only be obtained if the recommended yarn is used and the instructions are followed exactly.

Some machine knitters with considerable experience may feel able to adapt hand knitting instructions for use on the machine. The following points are for guidance only and give no guarantee of success.

CHOICE OF DESIGN

Take great care when choosing a hand knit design to adapt for machine knitting. Many patterns will be quite unsuitable and it is a mistake to think that an automatic machine stitch pattern can be substituted for an all-over pattern worked by hand.

Think carefully before trying to adapt a pattern. It may be wiser to interpret the design features that appeal on to a basic machine knit garment.

At the end of this book, several classic designs are featured. Stripes, simple cables, mock ribs, etc could be incorporated into any of these designs with care and a satisfactory result obtained. Remember that extra stitches must be added when cables are worked, and that working a mock rib by leaving needles in NWP may alter the tension.

Hand knits in 4-ply are the most suitable designs to adapt. The stitch tension is easily matched on a machine, so the correct width will be obtained if the stitch instructions are followed.

CHOICE OF YARN

Choose the same yarn for the machine knit that was used for the hand knit. Machine knits use slightly more yarn, so remember this when working out quantities.

TENSION

Most knitting machines give a slightly tighter row tension than knitting pins. A 4-ply hand knit design has a standard stocking stitch tension of 7 sts and 9 rows to 1 in, compared with 7 sts and 10 rows on a machine knit. It is necessary, therefore, to add rows to hand knit designs to achieve a satisfactory result on a machine. Extra rows must be worked when shaping a raglan, for example, or the finished garment will be too short and will not fit correctly.

RIBS AND WELTS

Work the rib by hand then place the stitches on the machine, or work a welt on the machine. (Guidance on the number of stitches required can be found on Page 9.) Increase at one or both ends of the row after the welt to give the correct number of stitches.

DESIGNS WITH SET-IN SLEEVES

Follow the instructions for shaping set-in sleeve garments then knit extra rows necessary for the armhole depth before shaping shoulders.

DESIGNS WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES

Raglan sleeved designs are worked out originally by rows. The depth of a raglan can not be altered simply by adding rows at the underarm or neck edge. Extra rows have to be worked in with the shapings.

The number of rows required will depend on the tension, but as a rough guide, add ½ in to childrens garments, ¾ in to ladies and 1 in to mens in the raglan shaping, working alternate row decreases on every 4th row to accommodate the extra rows.

ROUND AND 'V' NECKS

All extra rows must be worked before shaping a round neck or the neck drop will be too deep. Garments with a 'V' neck must have the shaping rows adjusted to allow for the extra rows worked and should be spaced evenly.

SLEEVES

Multiply the tension rows by the measurements given to obtain the number of rows to be knitted to the underarm. Space any shaping rows evenly.

Rows in the sleeve top will have to be adjusted to match the back and front. Work the same number of rows in the raglan top but work two rows less than were added to the back and front in the top of a set-in sleeve.

BORDERS

Finally pick up armhole and neck borders evenly, remembering that borders need to be stretched slightly to fit a garment.

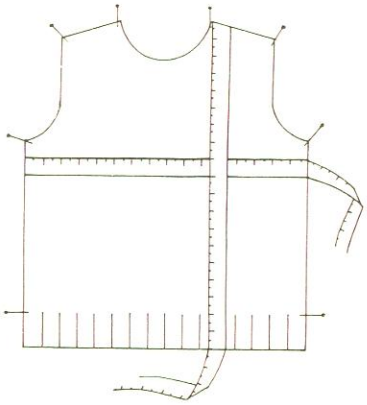
MAKING UP

PRESSING

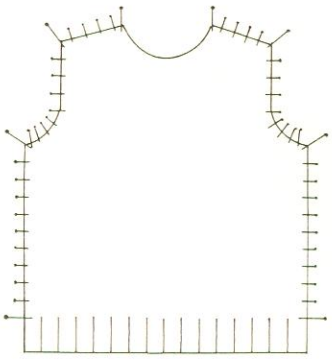
With the wide range of yarns available today with varying characteristics, no standard pressing instructions can be given. Pressing instructions are given on the ball band and these should be followed. Cable and tuck stitch patterns are easily spoiled by too much pressure so take extra care if the garment is patterned.

BLOCKING

All machine knits need to be blocked, as when knitting comes off the machine the stitches and rows are distorted so pull each piece very gently downwards.



Pin out each piece on an ironing pad. (A foam sheet about 1 in thick, covered with a clean cloth is very useful and can be kept solely for this purpose.) Check that the work is wrong side up and that the measurements are correct.



Block each piece by pinning out round edges, omitting welts and using plenty of pins.

Garments made of yarn that must not be pressed should be left overnight covered with a damp cloth. The extra care taken at this stage is essential if the garment is to have a professional finish.

WELTS

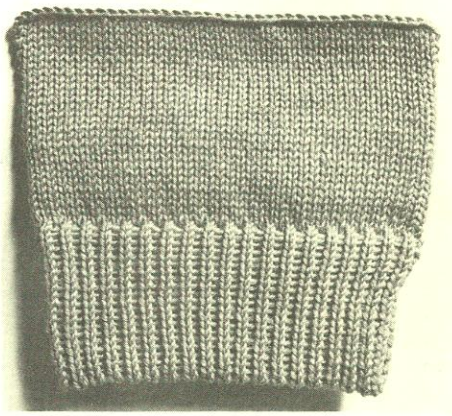
When knitting comes off the machine, the welts lack elasticity and must be treated in the following way to close the stitches and achieve the effect shown.

A thin, flat, smooth piece of metal or wood is required. This is slipped into the welt to help to pull the stitches together evenly. A new wooden ruler is suitable for cuffs and childrens garments but will be too short for large garments. (A rib frame, or welt bar as it is sometimes called, can be purchased from some machine manufacturers.) The bar should be perfectly clean to prevent the garment being marked.

Insert the bar into the welt and gently, but firmly, pull the stitches of the welt together holding the bar with one hand and the knitting with the other.

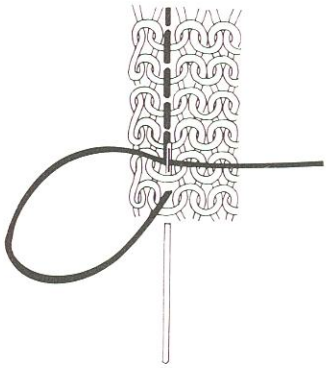
Lay the welt, wrong side uppermost, on the ironing pad and place a wet cloth over it. Using very little pressure, hold a hot iron over the wet cloth for a few moments to allow the steam to penetrate the welt. Remove the cloth, gently pull the stitches once more and pull out the bar without disturbing the stitches. Leave the knitting untouched until it is completely dry.

It is essential not to iron or press the welt and the light steaming described above is all that is required to set the stitches. PATONS yarns will respond favourably to this treatment provided the wrong side of the welt is the only part steamed and the greatest care is taken throughout.

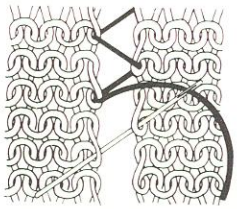


SEAMS

The majority of stocking stitch garments are made up with a mattress stitch which gives an almost invisible seam. Back stitch seams are used for a tailored finish ; baby garments and delicate articles should be sewn with a flat seam.

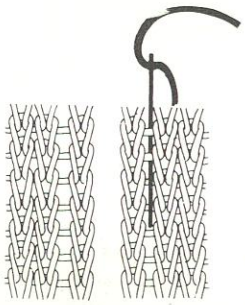


BACK STITCH SEAM With right sides facing, place the two pieces of fabric evenly together and pin in position. Sew together with a row of back stitches worked one stitch in from the edge as shown.

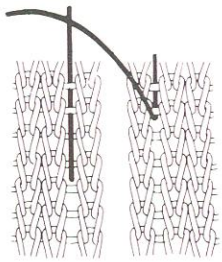


FLAT SEAM Place the two pieces of fabric together as for Back Stitch seam and join with a loose oversewing stitch, matching ridge to ridge.

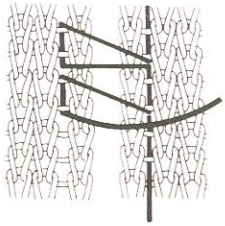
MATTRESS STITCH SEAM Place the two pieces of fabric side by side with the right side uppermost. The seam may be worked from either the top or bottom of the fabric but should always be worked one stitch in.



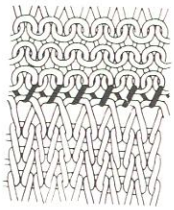
Using a tapestry needle and main yarn, join in the yarn and thread the needle under the first two rows of the right hand fabric. Draw yarn through.



Thread the yarn under the first two rows of the left hand fabric and draw yarn through.



* Thread the needle under the next two rows of the right hand fabric, then under the next two rows of the left hand fabric, drawing yarn through each time. Rep from * along the seam, pulling yarn firmly but not tightly as work progresses. The two pieces of fabric will close together and the seam will be almost invisible.



HEMS

It may be desirable to sew up the hem of a garment by hand, for example on a dress. Cast on by hand, knit the hem to the required depth then work 1 row on a loose tension (i.e. three full sizes looser than working tension) to mark the row. When work is completed, turn hem to inside on loose row and slip stitch loosely in position, as illustrated, matching the stitches carefully so that the hem is straight.

Round-neck Jumper and Cardigan

To fit bust	in	34	**36**	38	**40**	42	**44**
	cm	86	**91**	97	**102**	107	**112**
Length from top of shoulders	in	23	**23½**	24	**24½**	25	**25½**
	cm	58	**60**	61	**62**	63	**65**
Sleeve seam	in	17	**17**	17	**17**	17	**17**
	cm	43	**43**	43	**43**	43	**43**
Patons Trident 4 ply							
Jumper	×25 gram balls	14	**15**	15	**16**	17	**17**
Cardigan	×25 gram balls	16	**17**	17	**18**	19	**19**

2 stitch-holders. 10 buttons for Cardigan.

Main Tension
14 sts and 20 rows to 2 in measured over stocking stitch.

For notes and abbreviations see page 3.

Maximum number of needles used for all versions – 156.

JUMPER

BACK

Push 122 [**128**, 134, **140**, 149, **155**] needles to WP. ** Push every 3rd needle back to NWP.

Using Main Tension and waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows, ending with carriage at left. Set RC at 000.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension and main yarn, K 43 rows.

Push needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing first row worked in main yarn evenly along the row. Unravel waste yarn when work is completed. **

3rd and 4th sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

5th and 6th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
122 [**128**, 136, **142**, 150, **156**] sts. ***

Set RC at 000. Using Main Tension, K 136 rows. At this point Back measures 15½ in. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape armholes by casting off 4 sts at beg of next 2 rows.

Using double transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of every row until 104 [**110**, 114, **120**, 124, **130**] sts remain. K 1 row.

Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 88 [**92**, 96, **100**, 104, **108**] sts remain. ****

K 53 [**55**, 59, **61**, 65, **67**] rows. RC shows 212 [**216**, 222, **226**, 232, **236**] and at this point Back measures 23 [**23½**, 24, **24½**, 25, **25½**] in. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape shoulders by casting off 8 [**8**, 9, **9**, 9, **10**] sts at beg of next 4 rows, then 8 [**9**, 8, **9**, 10, **9**] sts at beg of following 2 rows. Using waste yarn, K a few rows over remaining 40 [**42**, 44, **46**, 48, **50**] sts and release from machine.

FRONT

Work as for Back to ****.

K 33 [**35**, 35, **37**, 39, **41**] rows. At this point 20 [**20**, 24, **24**, 26, **26**] rows less have been worked than on Back to shoulder shaping. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape neck as follows:—Push 51 [**54**, 57, **60**, 63, **66**] needles at left from WP to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side. K 1 row.

Dec 1 st at neck edge on every row until 24 [**25**, 26, **27**, 28, **29**] sts remain, K 6 [**6**, 10, **10**, 12, **12**] rows.

Shape shoulder by casting off 8 [**8**, 9, **9**, 9, **10**] sts at beg of next and following alt row. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 8 [**9**, 8, **9**, 10, **9**] sts.

With carriage at right, push 14 [**16**, 18, **20**, 22, **24**] needles at right from HP to UWP. Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine.

With carriage at left, push remaining needles from HP to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

SLEEVES

Push 53 [**56,** 56, **59,** 62, **62**] needles to WP. Work as for Back from ** to **.

1st and 4th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

3rd and 6th sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

All sizes
54 [**56,** 58, **60,** 62, **64**] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and treble transfer tool, shape sides by inc 1 st at each end of every 9th [**8th,** 8th, **7th,** 7th, **7th**] row until there are 84 [**88,** 92, **96,** 100, **104**] sts. K 11 [**18,** 10, **20,** 13, **6**] rows. RC shows 146 and at this point Sleeve measures 16½ in at centre (sleeve seam measures 17 in). Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape top by casting off 4 sts at beg of next 2 rows. K 2 rows. Using double transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of next and every 4th row until 68 [**72,** 74, **78,** 80, **84**] sts remain, then on every alt row until 28 sts remain.

K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

MAKE UP AND NECK BORDER

With wrong side of work facing, block each piece by pinning out round edges, and press lightly following instructions on the ball band.
Join right shoulder seam.

Neck Border: Push 107 [**113,** 119, **125,** 131, **137**] needles to WP. With **wrong** side facing, start at right and pick up 40 [**42,** 44, **46,** 48, **50**] sts across back inc 5 sts evenly, 23 [**24,** 25, **26,** 27, **28**] sts down right side of neck, 14 [**16,** 18, **20,** 22, **24**] sts from front inc 2 sts evenly across and 23 [**24,** 25, **26,** 27, **28**] sts up left side of neck. Unravel waste yarn.

Set RC at 000. Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 1 row.

Transfer every 3rd st on to adjacent needle and push empty needles to NWP.

** Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 5 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, K 9 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 6 rows. RC shows 21. **

Cast off loosely, making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Join left shoulder and Neck Border.

Fold Neck Border in half to wrong side and slip-hem loosely in position.

Join side and sleeve seams. Insert Sleeves. Press seams.

CARDIGAN

BACK

Work as for Back of Jumper.

POCKET LININGS (2)

Push 38 needles to WP and using main yarn, cast on by hand.

Set RC at 000. Using Main Tension, K 40 rows then using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine.

RIGHT FRONT

Push 59 [**62,** 68, **71,** 74, **77**] needles to WP.

Work as for Back of Jumper from ** to **.

1st and 2nd sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

5th and 6th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
61 [**64,** 68, **71,** 75, **78**] sts.

Set RC at 000. Using Main Tension, K 40 rows, then place Pocket Lining as follows:—Counting from the right, miss 11 [**13,** 15, **16,** 18, **20**] sts, then slip next 38 sts on a stitch-holder.

With **wrong** side of Pocket Lining facing, replace sts of last row worked in main yarn on to empty needles. Unravel waste yarn. ***

K 96 rows. RC shows 136 and at this point Front measures 15½ in. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape armhole by casting off 4 sts at beg of next row. K 1 row. Using double transfer tool, dec 1 st at armhole edge on every row until 52 [**55,** 57, **60,** 62, **65**] sts remain, then on every alt row until 44 [**46,** 48, **50,** 52, **54**] sts remain. K 32 [**34,** 34, **36,** 38, **40**] rows.

At this point 21 [**21,** 25, **25,** 27, **27**] rows less have been worked than on Back to shoulder shaping. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape neck by casting off 7 [**8,** 9, **10,** 11, **12**] sts at beg of next row. K 1 row.

Dec 1 st at neck edge on every row until 24 [**25,** 26, **27,** 28, **29**] sts remain. K 6 [**6,** 10, **10,** 12, **12**] rows.

Shape shoulder by casting off 8 [**8,** 9, **9,** 9, **10**] sts at beg of next and following alt row. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 8 [**9,** 8, **9,** 10, **9**] sts.

LEFT FRONT

Work as for Right Front, reversing shapings and reading 'left' for right and 'right' for left.

SLEEVES

Work as for Sleeves of Jumper.

MAKE UP, POCKET TOPS AND BORDERS

Press as for Jumper.

Join shoulder, side and sleeve seams.

Insert Sleeves.

Pocket Tops: Push 38 needles to WP. With purl side facing, replace pocket sts on to machine.

Transfer every 3rd st on to adjacent needle and push empty needles to NWP. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 21 rows. Cast off loosely making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Fold Pocket Tops in half to **wrong** side and sew neatly in position.

Catch down sides of Pocket Tops neatly to right side and Pocket Linings lightly to wrong side. ***

Neck Border: Push 101 [**107,** 113, **119,** 125, **131**] needles to WP. With **wrong** side facing, start at right and pick up 30 [**32,** 34, **36,** 38, **40**] sts up left side of neck, 40 [**42,** 44, **46,** 48, **50**] sts from back inc 1 st at centre, then 30 [**32,** 34, **36,** 38, **40**] sts down right side of neck.

Unravel waste yarn.

Set RC at 000. Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 1 row.

Work as for Neck Border of Jumper from ** to **.

Cast off loosely.

Fold Border in half to wrong side and slip-hem neatly in position.

Buttonhole Border: Push 17 needles to WP and using main yarn, cast on by hand.

Set RC at 000 and using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 6 [**7,** 6, **7,** 5, **6**] rows.

* Counting from each end, make buttonholes over 4th, 5th and 6th sts. K 22 [**22,** 23, **23,** 24, **24**] rows.

Rep from * 8 times more.

Make buttonholes over same sts as before (10 sets of buttonholes).

K 6 [**7,** 6, **7,** 5, **6**] rows. RC shows 210 [**212,** 219, **221,** 226, **228**]. Cast off.

Button Border: Work as for Buttonhole Border, omitting buttonholes.

Fold Borders in half, neaten short ends, then sew in position with buttonholes on Right Front. Finish buttonholes. Press seams. Sew on buttons.

Children's Round and V-neck Jumpers and Cardigans

To fit chest		in	24	**26**	28	**30**	32
		cm	61	**66**	71	**76**	81
Length from top of shoulders		in	15½	**17**	18½	**20**	21½
		cm	39	**43**	47	**51**	54
Sleeve seam		in	9½	**11**	12½	**14**	16½
		cm	24	**28**	32	**36**	42
Patons Trident 4 ply							
Round Neck Jumper	×25 gram balls		7	**8**	10	**11**	11
Round Neck Cardigan	×25 gram balls		8	**9**	10	**11**	12
V-neck Jumper	×25 gram balls		7	**8**	10	**11**	11
V-neck Cardigan	×25 gram balls		8	**9**	10	**11**	12

2 stitch-holders. 8 [**9,** 9, **10,** 10] buttons for Round Neck Cardigan. 5 [**6,** 6, **7,** 7] buttons for V-Neck Cardigan.

MAIN TENSION

14 sts and 20 rows to 2 in measured over stocking stitch.

For notes and abbreviations see page 3.

Maximum number of needles used:
Round Neck Jumper – 114.
Round Neck Cardigan – 114.
V-neck Jumper – 167.
V-neck Cardigan – 114.

ROUND NECK JUMPER

BACK

Push 86 [**92,** 98, **107,** 113] needles to WP. ** Push every 3rd needle back to NWP.

Using Main Tension and waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows, ending with carriage at left.

Set RC at 000. Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension and main yarn, K 33 rows.

Push needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing first row worked in main yarn evenly along the row. Unravel waste yarn when work is completed. **

2nd and 3rd sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

4th and 5th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
86 [**94,** 100, **108,** 114] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 80 [**90,** 100, **110,** 120] rows.

At this point Back measures 9½ [**10½,** 11½, **12½,** 13½] in. Adjust rows if necessary. ***

Shape raglans by casting off 3 sts at beg of next 2 rows.

Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of 3rd and every following 4th row until 68 [**76,** 82, **90,** 96] sts remain. K 1 row.

Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 30 [**32,** 34, **36,** 38] sts remain. K 1 row.

Using waste yarn, K a few rows over remaining sts and release from machine.

FRONT

Work as for Back until 48 [**50,** 54, **56,** 58] sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row.

Shape neck as follows:—Push 29 [**31,** 33, **35,** 37] needles at left from WP to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side.

Continue to dec at raglan edge on next and every alt row, **at the same time** dec 1 st at neck edge on 2nd and every following row until 6 [**6,** 7, **7,** 7] sts remain. Continue dec at raglan edge **only** until 2 sts remain, using double transfer tool for last dec. K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

With carriage at right, push 10 [**12,** 12, **14,** 16] needles at right from HP to UWP. Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine.

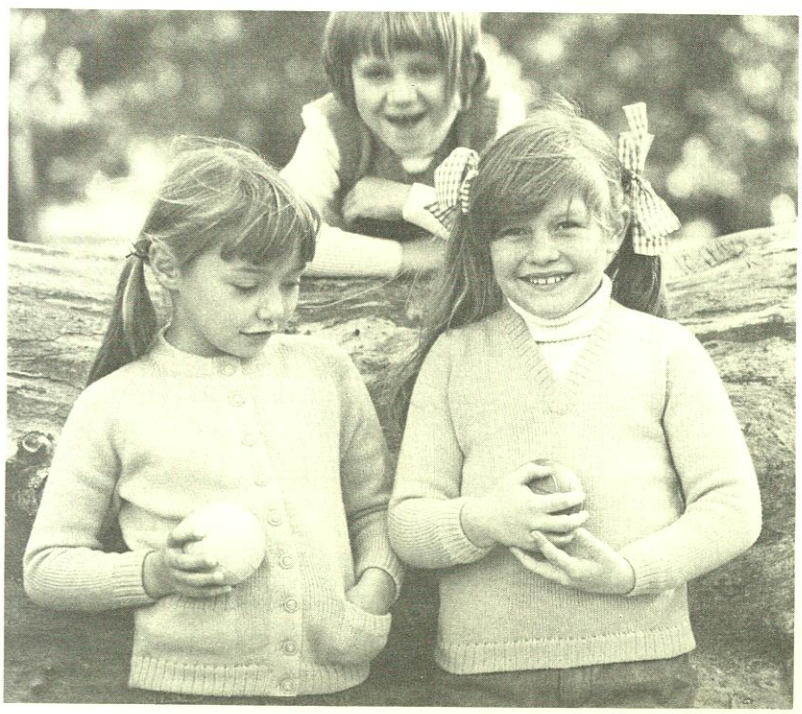
With carriage at left, push remaining needles from HP to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

SLEEVES

Push 44 [**47,** 50, **53,** 56] needles to WP. Work as for Back from ** to **.

1st size
Inc 1 st at each end.

2nd and 4th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.



All sizes

46 [**48,** 50, **54,** 56] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and treble transfer tool, shape sides by inc 1 st at each end of every 8th [**8th,** 9th, **9th,** 10th] row until there are 64 [**68,** 72, **78,** 82] sts.

K 4 [**10,** 7, **12,** 16] rows. RC shows 76 [**90,** 106, **120,** 146] and at this point Sleeve measures 9 [**10½,** 12, **13½,** 16] in at centre (sleeve seam measures 9½ [**11,** 12½, **14,** 16½] in). Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape raglans by casting off 3 sts at beg of next 2 rows.

Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of 3rd and every following 4th row until 48 [**50,** 54, **60,** 64] sts remain. K 1 row.

Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 6 sts remain.

K 1 row. Using waste yarn K a few rows over remaining sts and release from machine.

MAKE UP AND NECK BORDER

With wrong side of work facing, block each piece by pinning out round edges, and press lightly following instructions on the ball band.

Join raglan seams on right sleeve and front raglan seam on left sleeve. Push 89 [**95,** 101, **107,** 113] needles to WP.

With purl side facing, start at right and pick up 30 [**32,** 34, **36,** 38] sts across back of neck inc 2 [**4,** 4, **4,** 4] sts evenly, 6 sts from right sleeve inc 1 st in centre, 16 [**16,** 18, **19,** 20] sts down right side of neck, 10 [**12,** 12, **14,** 16] sts from front inc 1 st in centre, 16 [**16,** 18, **19,** 20] sts up left side of neck and 6 sts from left sleeve inc 1 st in centre. Unravel waste yarn.

Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 1 row.

Transfer every 3rd st on to adjacent needle and push empty needles to NWP.

** Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 5 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, K 9 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 6 rows. RC shows 21. **

Cast off loosely, making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Join remaining raglan seam and Neck Border. Fold Neck Border in half to wrong side and slip-hem loosely in position. Join side and sleeve seams. Press seams.

ROUND NECK CARDIGAN

BACK

Work as for Back of Round Neck Jumper.

POCKET LININGS (2)

Push 23 [**26,** 29, **32,** 35] needles to WP. Using main yarn, cast on by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K26 [**28,** 30, **32,** 34] rows. Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine.

RIGHT FRONT

Push 41 [**47,** 50, **53,** 56] needles to WP. Work as for Back of Round Neck Jumper from ** to **.

1st size

Inc 1 st at each end.

4th and 5th sizes

Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes

43 [**47,** 50, **54,** 57] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K26 [**28,** 30, **32,** 34] rows, then place Pocket Lining as follows:—Counting from the right, miss 10 [**10,** 10, **11,** 11] sts then slip 23 [**26,** 29, **32,** 35] sts on a stitch-holder.

With wrong side of Pocket Lining facing, replace sts of last row worked in main yarn on to empty needles. Unravel waste yarn. K 54 [**62,** 70, **78,** 86] rows. RC shows 80 [**90,** 100, **110,** 120] and at this point Front measures 9½ [**10½,** 11½, **12½,** 13½] in. Adjust rows if necessary. ***

Shape raglan by casting off 3 sts at beg of next row.

Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at raglan edge on every 4th row until 34 [**38,** 41, **45,** 48] sts remain, then on every alt row until 23 [**24,** 26, **27,** 28] sts remain.

Shape neck by casting off 6 [**7,** 7, **8,** 9] sts at beg of next row.

Continue dec at raglan edge on next and every alt row, **at the same time** dec 1 st at neck edge on every row until 6 [**6,** 7, **7,** 7] sts remain.

Continue dec at raglan edge **only** until 2 sts remain, using double transfer tool for last dec. K 1 row.

Cast off remaining sts.

LEFT FRONT

Work to correspond with Right Front, reversing shapings and reading 'left' for right and 'right' for left.

SLEEVES

Work as for Sleeves of Round Neck Jumper.

MAKE UP, POCKET TOPS AND BORDERS

Press as for Round Neck Jumper.

Join raglan, side and sleeve seams.

Pocket Tops: Push 23 [**26,** 29, **32,** 35] needles to WP and with purl side facing, replace pocket sts on to machine.

Transfer every 3rd st on to adjacent needle and push empty needles back to NWP. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 17 rows. Cast off loosely, making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Fold Pocket Tops in half to wrong side and slip-hem loosely in position.

Catch down sides of Pocket Tops neatly to right side and Pocket Linings lightly to wrong side.

Neck Border: Push 84 [**88,** 94, **100,** 106] needles to WP.

With purl side facing, start at right and pick up 21 [**22,** 24, **26,** 28] sts up left side of neck, 6 sts from left sleeve, 30 [**32,** 34, **36,** 38] sts across back, 6 sts from right sleeve and 21 [**22,** 24, **26,** 28] sts down right side of neck. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 1 row.

Work as for Neck Border of Round Neck Jumper from ** to **. Cast off.

Fold Neck Border in half to wrong side and slip-hem loosely in position.

Buttonhole Border: Push 17 needles to WP and using main yarn, cast on by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K6 [**6,** 5, **6,** 5] rows.

* Counting from each end, make buttonholes over 4th, 5th and 6th sts, K 17 [**17,** 19, **18,** 20] rows. Rep from * 6 [**7,** 7, **8,** 8] times more.

Make buttonholes over same sts as before (8 [**9,** 9, **10,** 10] sets of buttonholes).

K 6 [**6,** 5, **6,** 5] rows. RC shows 131 [**148,** 162, **174,** 190]. Cast off.

Fold Border in half and neaten short ends. Sew in position on Right Front.

Button Border: Work as for Buttonhole Border, omitting buttonholes. Sew in position on Left Front. Finish buttonholes. Press seams. Sew on buttons.

V-NECK JUMPER

BACK

Work as for Back of Round Neck Jumper until 30 [**32,** 34, **36,** 38] sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

FRONT

Work as for Back of Round Neck Jumper to ***. *continued on page 39*

Raglan V-neck Jumper and Cardigan

To fit bust		in	34	**36**	38	**40**	42	**44**
		cm	86	**91**	97	**102**	107	**112**
Length from top of shoulders		in	23	**23½**	24	**24½**	25	**25½**
		cm	58	**60**	61	**62**	63	**65**
Sleeve seam		in	17	**17**	17	**17**	17	**17**
		cm	43	**43**	43	**43**	43	**43**
Patons Trident 4 ply								
Jumper	× 25 gram balls		14	**15**	16	**17**	18	**19**
Cardigan	× 25 gram balls		16	**17**	18	**19**	20	**20**

2 stitch-holders. 7 buttons for Cardigan.

Main Tension
14 sts and 20 rows to 2 in measured over stocking stitch.

For notes and abbreviations see page 3.

Maximum number of needles used – 156.

JUMPER

BACK

Push 122 [**128**, 134, **140**, 149, **155**] needles to WP.

** Push every 3rd needle back to NWP.

Using Main Tension and waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows, ending with carriage at left. Set RC at 000.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension and main yarn, K 43 rows.

Push needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing first row worked in main yarn evenly along the row. Unravel waste yarn when work is completed.**

3rd and 4th sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

5th and 6th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
122 [**128**, 136, **142**, 150, **156**] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 126 rows. At this point Back measures 14½ in. Adjust rows if necessary. ***

Shape raglans by casting off 3 sts at beg of next 2 rows.

Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of 3rd and every following 4th row until 104 [**110**, 118, **124**, 132, **138**] sts remain. K 1 row.

Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 40 [**42**, 44, **46**, 48, **50**] sts remain. K 1 row.

Cast off remaining sts.

FRONT

Work as for Back of Jumper to ***.

Shape raglan and neck as follows:—Push 61 [**64**, 68, **71**, 75, **78**] needles at left from WP to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side.

** Using treble transfer tool for raglan and neck shapings, cast off 3 sts at beg and dec 1 st at end of next row.

Dec 1 st at each end of every 4th row until 45 [**48**, 52, **55**, 59, **62**] sts remain.

Now dec 1 st at raglan edge on every alt row, **at the same time** dec 1 st at neck edge on every 5th row from previous dec until 7 [**6**, 7, **6**, 7, **6**] sts remain. Continue decreasing at raglan edge **only** until 2 sts remain, using double transfer tool for last dec. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 2 sts. **

With carriage at left, push needles from HP back to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

SLEEVES

Push 56 [**56**, 59, **62**, 62, **65**] needles to WP.

Work as for Back from ** to **.

2nd and 5th sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

3rd and 6th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
56 [**58**, 60, **62**, 64, **66**] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and treble transfer tool, shape sides by inc 1 st at each end of every 8th [**8th**, 7th, **7th**, 7th, **6th**] row until there are 88 [**92**, 96, **100**, 104, **108**] sts.

K 18 [**10**, 20, **13**, 6, **20**] rows. RC shows 146 and at this point Sleeve measures 16½ in at centre (sleeve seam measures 17 in). Adjust rows if necessary. *continued on page 38*

Man's Sweaters and Cardigan

To fit chest	in	38	**40**	42	**44**	46
	cm	97	**102**	107	**112**	117
Length from top of shoulders	in	27	**27½**	28	**28½**	29
	cm	69	**70**	71	**72**	74
Sleeve seam	in	17½	**18**	18	**18**	18
	cm	44	**46**	46	**46**	46
Patons Trident 4 ply						
Crew Neck Sweater	×25 gram balls	18	**19**	21	**22**	23
V-neck Sweater	×25 gram balls	18	**19**	21	**22**	23
V-neck Cardigan	×25 gram balls	20	**21**	23	**24**	25

7 buttons and 2 stitch-holders for Cardigan.

Main Tension
14 sts and 20 rows to 2 in measured over stocking stitch.

For notes and abbreviations see page 3.

Maximum number of needles used for all versions – 164.

CREW NECK SWEATER

BACK

Push 134 [**140,** 149, **155,** 164] needles to WP. ** Push every 3rd needle back to NWP. Using Main Tension and waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows ending with carriage at left.

Set RC at 000. Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension and main yarn, K 43 rows.

Push needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing first row worked in main yarn evenly along the row. Unravel waste yarn when work is completed. **

1st and 2nd sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

3rd and 4th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
136 [**142,** 150, **156,** 164] sts. ***

Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 150 rows. At this point Back measures 17 in. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape raglans by casting off 3 sts at beg of next 2 rows. Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of 3rd and every following 4th row until 112 [**116,** 126, **130,** 140] sts remain. K 1 row. Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 46 [**48,** 50, **52,** 54] sts remain. K1 row. Using waste yarn, K a few rows over remaining sts and release from machine.

FRONT

Work as for Back until 76 [**78,** 80, **82,** 84] sts remain at raglan shapings.

K 1 row. **Shape neck** as follows:— Push 48 [**50,** 52, **54,** 56] needles at left from WP to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side.

Continue to dec at raglan edge on next and every alt row, **at the same time** dec 1 st at neck edge on 3rd and every following alt row until 5 sts remain.

Continue dec at raglan edge **only** until 2 sts remain, using double transfer tool for last dec. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 2 sts.

With carriage at right, push 20 [**22,** 24, **26,** 28] needles at right from HP to UWP. Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine.

With carriage at left, push remaining needles from HP to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

SLEEVES

Push 62 [**65,** 68, **68,** 71] needles to WP. Work as for Back from ** to **.

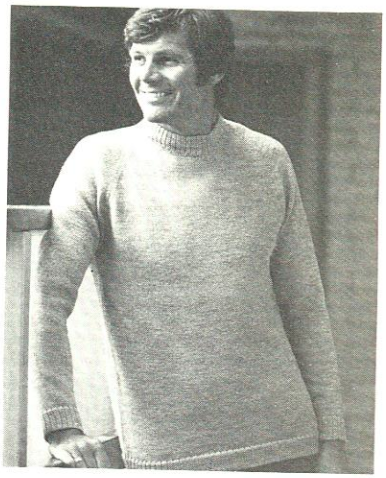
1st and 4th sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

2nd and 5th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
64 [**66,** 68, **70,** 72] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and treble transfer tool, shape sides by inc 1 st at each end of every 8th [**8th,** 8th, **7th,** 7th] row until there are 98 [**102,** 106, **110,** 114] sts.

K 14 [**12,** 4, **16,** 9] rows. RC shows 150 [**156,** 156, **156,** 156]. At this point Sleeve measures 17 [**17½,** 17½, **17½,** 17½] in at centre (sleeve seam measures 17½ [**18,** 18, **18,** 18] in). Adjust rows if necessary.



Shape raglans by casting off 3 sts at beg of next 2 rows. Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of 3rd and every following 4th row until 74 [**76,** 80, **82,** 86] sts remain. K 1 row. Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 8 sts remain.

K 1 row. Using waste yarn, K a few rows over remaining sts and release from machine.

MAKE UP AND NECK BORDER

With wrong side of work facing, block each piece by pinning out round edges, and press lightly following instructions on the ball band. Join raglans leaving left back raglan open.

Neck Border: Push 134 [**140,** 146, **152,** 158] needles to WP. With wrong side facing, start at right and pick up 46 [**48,** 50, **52,** 54] sts across back of neck, 8 sts from sleeve, 26 [**27,** 28, **29,** 30] sts down right side of neck, 20 [**22,** 24, **26,** 28] sts from front, 26 [**27,** 28, **29,** 30] sts up left side of neck and 8 sts from sleeve.

Unravel waste yarn. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 1 row. Transfer every 3rd st on to adjacent needle and push empty needles to NWP.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 9 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, K 17 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 10 rows. RC shows 37.

Cast off loosely, making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Join remaining raglan and Neck Border. Fold Neck Border in half to wrong side and slip-hem loosely in position. Join side and sleeve seams. Press seams.

V-NECK SWEATER

BACK

Work as for Back of Crew Neck Sweater until 46 [**48**, 50, **52**, 54] sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

FRONT

Work as for Back of Crew Neck Sweater to ***.

Set RC at 000. Using Main Tension, K 146 rows.

At this point 4 rows less have been worked than on Back to underarm. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape Neck as follows:—Push 68 [**71**, 75, **78**, 82] needles at left from WP to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side. Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at neck edge on next row. K 3 rows.

** Using treble transfer tool for raglan and neck shapings, cast off 3 sts at beg and dec 1 st at neck edge on next row.

Dec 1 st at neck edge on every 5th row from previous dec, **at the same time** dec 1 st at raglan edge on every 4th row until 47 [**48**, 54, **55**, 61] sts remain, then on every alt row until 6 sts remain.

Continue dec at raglan edge **only** until 2 sts remain, using double transfer tool for last dec. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 2 sts. **

With carriage at left, push needles from HP to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

SLEEVES

Work as for Sleeves of Crew Neck Sweater until 8 sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

TO MAKE UP

Press as for Crew Neck Sweater Join raglan, side and sleeve seams.

Right Side of Neck Border: Push 107 [**113**, 119, **122**, 128] needles to WP then push every 3rd needle back to NWP. Using main yarn, cast on over remaining needles by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 1 row.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension and double transfer tool, dec 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, dec 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows. K 1 row.

Using double transfer tool, inc 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, inc 1 st at left edge on next 6 rows. RC shows 23. Cast off loosely, making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Left Side of Neck Border: Work as for right side, reversing shapings by reading 'right' for left. Join Neck Borders. Fold in half and sew neatly in position. Press seams.

V-NECK CARDIGAN

BACK

Work as for Back of Crew Neck Sweater until 46 [**48**, 50, **52**, 54] sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

POCKET LININGS (2)

Push 41 needles to WP and using main yarn, cast on by hand. Set RC at 000. Using Main Tension, K 44 rows. Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine.

RIGHT FRONT

Push 68 [**71**, 74, **77**, 80] needles to WP. Work as for Back of Crew Neck Sweater from ** to **.

3rd and 4th sizes

Inc 1 st at right edge.

5th size

Inc 1 st at each end.

All sizes

68 [**71**, 75, **78**, 82] sts. Set RC at 000. Using Main Tension, K 44 rows. Place Pocket Lining as follows:—Counting from the right, miss 13 [**15**, 17, **18**, 20] sts, slip next 41 sts on to stitch-holder, then with wrong side of Pocket Lining facing, replace sts of last row worked in main yarn on to empty needles. Unravel waste yarn. K 102 rows. RC shows 146 and at this point 4 rows less have been worked than on Back to underarm. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape front slope as follows:—Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at left edge on next row. K 3 rows.

Work as for Front of V-Neck Sweater from ** to **.

LEFT FRONT

Work to correspond with Right Front reading 'right' for left and 'left' for right.

SLEEVES

Work as for Sleeves of Crew Neck Sweater until 8 sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

TO MAKE UP

Press as for Crew Neck Sweater. Join raglan, side and sleeve seams.

Pocket Tops: Push 41 needles to WP. With wrong side facing, replace pocket sts on to machine. Transfer every 3rd st on to adjacent needle and push empty needles to NWP. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 21 rows.

Cast off loosely, making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Fold Pocket Tops in half to wrong side and sew neatly in position.

Catch down sides of Pocket Tops neatly to right side and Pocket Linings lightly to wrong side.

Front Border: Push 17 needles to WP and using main yarn, cast on by hand. Set RC at 000, and using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 6 rows. * Counting from each end, make buttonholes over 4th, 5th and 6th sts. K 25 rows. Rep from * 5 times more. Make buttonholes over same sts as before (7 sets of buttonholes).

K until Border, when slightly stretched, fits up Left Front, across top of Sleeves, back of neck and down right front edge. Cast off. Fold Border in half, neaten short ends then sew in position with buttonholes on Left Front. Finish buttonholes. Press seams. Sew on buttons.

Sleeveless V-neck Slipovers for the Family

Child's Version						
To fit chest	in	24	**26**	28	**30**	32
	cm	61	**66**	71	**76**	81
Length from top of shoulders	in	13	**14½**	16	**17½**	19
	cm	33	**37**	41	**44**	48
Patons Trident 4 ply	×25 gram balls	4	**5**	6	**7**	8
Woman's Version						
To fit bust	in	32	**34**	36	**38**	40
	cm	81	**86**	91	**97**	102
Length from top of shoulders	in	20½	**21**	21½	**22**	22½
	cm	52	**53**	54	**56**	57
Patons Trident 4 ply	×25 gram balls	9	**9**	10	**10**	11
Man's Version						
To fit chest	in	38	**40**	42	**44**	46
	cm	97	**102**	107	**112**	117
Length from top of shoulders	in	24	**24½**	25	**25½**	26
	cm	61	**62**	63	**65**	66
Patons Trident 4 ply	×25 gram balls	11	**12**	13	**14**	15

Main Tension
14 sts and 20 rows to 2 in measured over stocking stitch.

For notes and abbreviations see page 3.

Maximum number of needles used: **Child's Version** – 161; **Woman's Version**–197; **Man's Version**–188.

CHILD'S VERSION

BACK

Push 86 [**92,** 98, **107,** 113] needles to WP.

** Push every 3rd needle back to NWP.

Using Main Tension and waste yarn, cast on and K a few rows ending with carriage at left. Set RC at 000.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension and main yarn, K 33 rows.

Push needles from NWP to WP and make a hem by placing first row worked in main yarn evenly along the row. Unravel waste yarn when work is completed. **

2nd and 3rd sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

4th and 5th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
86 [**94,** 100, **108,** 114] sts. *** Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 60 [**70,** 80, **90,** 100] rows. At this point Back measures 7½ [**8½,** 9½, **10½,** 11½] in. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape armholes by casting off 4 sts at beg of next 2 rows then using double transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of every row until 60 [**64,** 70, **74,** 80] sts remain. K 1 row. Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 54 [**58,** 62, **66,** 70] sts remain.

K 39 [**41,** 45, **47,** 51] rows. RC shows 116 [**130,** 146, **160,** 176] and at this point Back measures 13 [**14½,** 16, **17½,** 19] in. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape shoulders by casting off 4 [**4,** 5, **5,** 5] sts at beg of next 4 rows, then 4 [**5,** 4, **5,** 6] sts at beg of following 2 rows. Cast off remaining 30 [**32,** 34, **36,** 38] sts.

FRONT

Work as for Back to ***.

Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 56 [**66,** 76, **86,** 96] rows. At this point 4 rows less have been worked than on Back to underarm. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape neck as follows:—Push 43 [**47,** 50, **54,** 57] needles at left to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side. Using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at left edge on next row.

K 3 rows. Continue to shape neck and **shape armhole** by casting off 4 sts at beg and dec 1 st at left edge on next row. K 1 row.

Using treble transfer tool for neck shaping and double transfer tool for armhole shaping, dec 1 st at neck edge on every 4th row from previous dec, **at the same time** dec 1 st at armhole edge on every row until 26 [**27,** 30, **32,** 35] sts remain, then on every alt row until 21 [**23,** 24, **26,** 27] sts remain. Continue dec at neck edge **only** on every 4th row from previous dec until 12 [**13,** 14, **15,** 16] sts remain.

K 3 [**3,** 5, **5,** 7] rows. RC shows 116 [**130,** 146, **160,** 176] and at this point Front matches Back at armhole edge. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape shoulder by casting off 4 [**4,** 5, **5,** 5] sts at beg of next and following alt row. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 4 [**5,** 4, **5,** 6] sts.

With carriage at left, push needles from HP to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

MAKE UP AND BORDERS

With wrong side of work facing, block each piece by pinning out round edges, and press following instructions on the ball band.

Join shoulders.

Armhole Borders: Push 95 [**101,** 110, **119,** 125] needles to WP.

With purl side facing, pick up 95 [**101,** 110, **119,** 125] sts evenly round each armhole edge.

** Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 1 row. Transfer every 3rd st on to adjacent needle and push empty needles to NWP. **

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 5 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, K 10 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 5 rows. RC shows 21.

Cast off loosely making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Neck Border: Push 125 [**134,** 143, **152,** 161] needles to WP.

Push every 3rd needle back to NWP.

Using main yarn, cast on over remaining needles by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 1 row.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension and double transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of next 5 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, dec 1 st at each end of next 4 rows. K 1 row.

Using double transfer tool, inc 1 st at each end of next 4 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, inc 1 st at each end of next 6 rows. RC shows 21.

Cast off loosely making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Join side seams and Armhole Borders. Fold Borders in half to wrong side and slip-hem loosely in position. Join Neck Border, fold in half and sew neatly in position. Press seams.

WOMAN'S VERSION

BACK

Push 104 [**110,** 116, **125,** 131] needles to WP.

Work as for Back of Child's Version from ** to ** working 67 rows in place of 33 rows.

2nd and 3rd sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

4th and 5th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
104 [**112,** 118, **126,** 132] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and treble transfer tool, **shape sides** by dec 1 st at each end of 10th and following 10th row (100 [**108,** 114, **122,** 128] sts).

Using treble transfer tool, inc 1 st at each end of every 10th row until there are 114 [**122,** 128, **136,** 142] sts.

K 10 rows. RC shows 100 and at this point Back measures 13 in.
Adjust rows if necessary. ***

Shape armholes by casting off 6 sts at beg of next 2 rows, then using double transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of every row until 92 [**96,** 102, **106,** 112] sts remain. K 1 row. Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 74 [**78,** 82, **86,** 90] sts remain.

K51 [**53,** 57, **59,** 63] rows. RC shows 176 [**180,** 186, **190,** 196] and at this point Back measures 20½ [**21,** 21½, **22,** 22½] in. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape shoulders by casting off 6 [**6,** 7, **7,** 7] sts at beg of next 4 rows, then 6 [**7,** 6, **7,** 8] sts at beg of following 2 rows. Cast off remaining 38 [**40,** 42, **44,** 46] sts.

FRONT

Work as for Back to ***.

Shape armhole and neck as follows:—Push 57 [**61,** 64, **68,** 71] needles at left to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side.

Using treble transfer tool for neck shaping and double transfer tool for armhole shaping, cast off 6 sts at beg and dec 1 st at neck edge on next row.

K 1 row. Continue to dec 1 st at neck edge on every 4th row from previous dec, **at the same time** dec 1 st at armhole edge on every row until 44 [**45,** 48, **50,** 53] sts remain, then on every alt row until 30 [**32,** 33, **35,** 36] sts remain. Continue dec at neck edge **only** on every 4th row until 18 [**19,** 20, **21,** 22] sts remain.

K 3 [**3,** 5, **5,** 7] rows. RC shows 176 [**180,** 186, **190,** 196] and at this point Front matches Back at armhole edge. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape shoulder by casting off 6 [**6,** 7, **7,** 7] sts at beg of next and following alt row. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 6 [**7,** 6, **7,** 8] sts.

With carriage at left, push needles from HP to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

MAKE UP AND BORDERS

Press as for Child's Version.
Join shoulders.

Armhole Borders: Push 125 [**134,** 143, **149,** 158] needles to WP and with purl side facing, pick up 125 [**134,** 143, **149,** 158] sts evenly round each armhole edge.
Work as for Armhole Borders of Child's Version from ** to **.
** Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 5 rows.
Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, K 11 rows.
Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 6 rows. RC shows 23. Cast off loosely making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP. **

Neck Border: Push 161 [**170,** 179, **188,** 197] needles to WP, then push every 3rd needle back to NWP. Using main yarn, cast on over remaining needles by hand. Set RC at 000.
Using Main Tension, K 1 row.
Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension and double transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of next 6 rows.
Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, dec 1 st at each end of next 4 rows. K 1 row.
Using double transfer tool, inc 1 st at each end of next 4 rows.
Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, inc 1 st at each end of next 7 rows. RC shows 23.
Cast off loosely making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.
Join side seams and Armhole Borders. Fold Borders in half to wrong side and slip-hem loosely in position. Join Neck Border, fold in half and sew neatly in position. Press seams.

MAN'S VERSION

BACK

Push 134 [**140,** 149, **155,** 164] needles to WP.

Work as for Back of Child's Version from ** to ** working 43 rows in place of 33 rows.

1st and 2nd sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

3rd and 4th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
136 [**142,** 150, **156,** 164] sts.
Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 126 rows. At this point Back measures 14½ in. Adjust rows if necessary. ***

Shape armholes by casting off 6 sts at beg of next 2 rows, then using double transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of every row until 114 [**120**, 124, **130**, 134] sts remain. K 1 row.

Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 92 [**96**, 100, **104**, 108] sts remain.

K 67 [**69**, 73, **75**, 79] rows. RC shows 222 [**226**, 232, **236**, 242] and at this point Back measures 24 [**24½**, 25, **25½**, 26] in. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape shoulders by casting off 7 [**8**, 8, **8**, 9] sts at beg of next 4 rows, then 8 [**7**, 8, **9**, 8] sts at beg of following 2 rows. Cast off remaining 48 [**50**, 52, **54**, 56] sts.

FRONT

Work as for Back to ***.

Shape armhole and neck as follows:—Push 68 [**71**, 75, **78**, 82] needles at left to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side.

Using treble transfer tool for neck shaping and double transfer tool for armhole shaping, cast off 6 sts at beg and dec 1 st at neck edge on next row.

K 1 row. Continue dec 1 st at neck edge on every 4th row from previous dec, **at the same time** dec 1 st at armhole edge on every row until 55 [**58**, 59, **62**, 64] sts remain, then on every alt row until 38 [**40**, 41, **43**, 44] sts remain.

Continue dec at neck edge **only** on every 4th row until 22 [**23**, 24, **25**, 26] sts remain.

K 3 [**3**, 5, **5**, 7] rows. RC shows 222 [**226**, 232, **236**, 242] and at this point Front matches Back at armhole edge. Adjust rows if necessary.

Shape shoulder by casting off 7 [**8**, 8, **8**, 9] sts at beg of next and following alt row. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 8 [**7**, 8, **9**, 8] sts.

With carriage at left, push needles from HP to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

MAKE UP AND BORDERS

Press as for Child's Version.

Join shoulders.

Armhole Borders: Push 155 [**164**, 170, **179**, 188] needles to WP and with purl side facing, pick up 155 [**164**, 170, **179**, 188] sts evenly round each armhole edge.

Work as for Armhole Borders of Child's Version from ** to ** then work as for Armhole Borders of Woman's Version from ** to **.

Right Side of Neck Border: Push 98 [**104**, 110, **113**, 119] needles to WP. Push every 3rd needle back to NWP. Using main yarn, cast on over remaining needles by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 1 row.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension and double transfer tool, dec 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, dec 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows. K 1 row.

Using double transfer tool, inc 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, inc 1 st at left edge on next 6 rows. RC shows 23.

Cast off loosely making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Left Side of Neck Border: Work as for right side, reversing shapings by reading 'right' for left.

Join side seams and Armhole Borders.

Fold Borders in half to wrong side and slip-hem loosely in position. Join Neck Border, fold in half and sew neatly in position. Press seams.

Jumper and Cardigan

continued from page 33

Shape raglans by casting off 3 sts at beg of next 2 rows, then using treble transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of 3rd and every following 4th row until 70 [**74**, 76, **80**, 82, **86**] sts remain. K 1 row. Now dec 1 st at each end of next and every alt row until 6 sts remain. K 1 row.

Cast off.

MAKE UP AND NECK BORDER

With wrong side of work facing, block each piece by pinning out round edges, and press lightly following instructions on the ball band.

Join raglan, side and sleeve seams.

Right Side of Neck Border: Push 95 [**98**, 104, **110**, 113, **119**] needles to WP, then push every 3rd needle back to NWP.

Using main yarn, cast on over remaining needles by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 1 row.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension and double transfer tool, dec 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, dec 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows. K 1 row.

Using double transfer tool, inc 1 st at left edge on next 5 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, inc 1 st at left edge on next 6 rows. RC shows 23.

Cast off loosely making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Left Side of Neck Border: Work as for right side, reversing shapings by reading 'right' for left.

Join Neck Border, fold in half and sew neatly in position. Press seams.

CARDIGAN

BACK

Work as for Back of Jumper.

POCKET LININGS (2)

Push 35 needles to WP and using main yarn, cast on by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 40 rows.

Using waste yarn, K a few rows and release from machine.

RIGHT FRONT

Push 59 [**62**, 68, **71**, 74, **77**] needles to WP.

Work as for Back of Jumper from ** to **.

1st and 2nd sizes
Inc 1 st at each end.

5th and 6th sizes
Inc 1 st at right edge.

All sizes
61 [**64**, 68, **71**, 75, **78**] sts. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 40 rows.

Place Pocket Lining as follows:—
Counting from the right, miss 13 [**14**, 16, **18**, 20, **21**] sts, slip next 35 sts on a stitch-holder.

With wrong side of Pocket Lining facing, replace sts of last row worked in main yarn on to empty needles.

Unravel waste yarn.

K 86 rows. RC shows 126 and at this point Front measures 14½ in. Adjust rows if necessary. ***

Now work as for Front of Jumper from ** to **.

LEFT FRONT

Work to correspond with Right Front, reading 'right' for left and 'left' for right.

SLEEVES

Work as for Sleeves of Jumper until 6 sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

MAKE UP, POCKET TOPS AND BORDERS

Press as for Jumper.

Pocket Tops: Push 35 needles to WP and with wrong side facing, replace pocket sts on to machine. Transfer every 3rd st on to adjacent needle and push empty needles to NWP. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension and main yarn, K 21 rows.

Cast off loosely making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Fold Pocket Tops in half to wrong side and sew neatly in position.

Catch down sides of Pocket Tops neatly to right side and Pocket Linings lightly to wrong side.

Join raglan, side and sleeve seams.

Front Border: Push 17 needles to WP and using main yarn, cast on by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 6 rows.

* Counting from each end, make buttonholes over 4th, 5th and 6th sts.

K 22 rows. Rep from * 5 times more. Make buttonholes over same sts as before (7 sets of buttonholes). K until strip, when slightly stretched, fits up Right Front, across top of Sleeves, back of neck and down remaining front edge. Cast off.

Fold Border in half, neaten short ends, then sew in position with buttonholes on Right Front. Finish buttonholes. Press seams. Sew on buttons.

Child's Jumper and Cardigan

continued from page 32

Shape raglan and neck as follows:—Push 43 [**47**, 50, **54**, 57] needles at left from WP to HP and continue on remaining sts for first side.

** Using treble transfer tool for raglan and neck shapings, cast off 3 sts at beg and dec 1 st at neck edge on next row.

Continue dec at neck edge on every 5th row, **at the same time** dec 1 st at raglan edge on every 4th row until 29 [**33**, 36, **40**, 43] sts remain, then on every alt row until 3 [**4**, 3, **4**, 3] sts remain, changing transfer tool as required.

Continue dec at raglan edge **only** until 2 sts remain using double transfer tool for last dec. K 1 row. Cast off remaining 2 sts. **

With carriage at left, push needles from HP back to UWP and finish to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

SLEEVES

Work as for Sleeves of Round Neck Jumper until 6 sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

MAKE UP AND NECK BORDER

Press as for Round Neck Jumper.

Join raglan, side and sleeve seams.

Neck Border: Push 125 [**137**, 146, **158**, 167] needles to WP. Push every 3rd needle back to NWP.

Using main yarn, cast on over remaining needles by hand. Set RC at 000.

Using Main Tension, K 1 row.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension and double transfer tool, dec 1 st at each end of next 4 rows.

Using 2 full sizes finer than Main Tension, dec 1 st at each end of next 5 rows. K 1 row.

Using double transfer tool, inc 1 st at each end of next 5 rows.

Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, inc 1 st at each end of next 5 rows. RC shows 21.

Cast off loosely, making chains in spaces where needles are in NWP.

Join Neck Border. Fold Neck Border in half and sew neatly in position.

Press seams.

V-NECK CARDIGAN

BACK

Work as for Back of Round Neck Jumper until 30 [**32**, 34, **36**, 38] sts remain at raglan shapings. K 1 row.

Cast off remaining sts.

RIGHT FRONT

Work as for Front of Round Neck Cardigan to ***.

Now work as for Front of V Neck Jumper from ** to **.

LEFT FRONT

Work to correspond with Right Front reading 'left' for right.

SLEEVES

Work as for Sleeves of Round Neck Jumper until 6 sts remain at raglan shapings.

K 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

MAKE UP, POCKET TOPS AND BORDER

Press as for Round Neck Jumper.

Join raglan, side and sleeve seams.

Pocket Tops: Work as for Round Neck Cardigan.

Front Border: Push 17 needles to WP and using main yarn, cast on by hand. Set RC at 000. Using 1 full size finer than Main Tension, K 6 rows.

* Counting from each end, make buttonholes over 4th, 5th and 6th sts. K 20 [**18**, 20, **18**, 20] rows. Rep from * 3 [**4**, 4, **5**, 5] times more.

Make buttonholes over same sts as before (5 [**6**, 6, **7**, 7] sets of buttonholes). K until strip, when slightly stretched, fits up front edge, across top of sleeves, back of neck and down remaining front edge. Cast off.

Fold Border in half, neaten short ends, then sew in position with buttonholes on Right Front for Girl's version, Left Front for Boy's.

Finish buttonholes. Press seams. Sew on buttons.

Please address knitting enquiries concerning this booklet to Sarah Bell, Patons & Baldwins Limited Alloa, Scotland.

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PATONS

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